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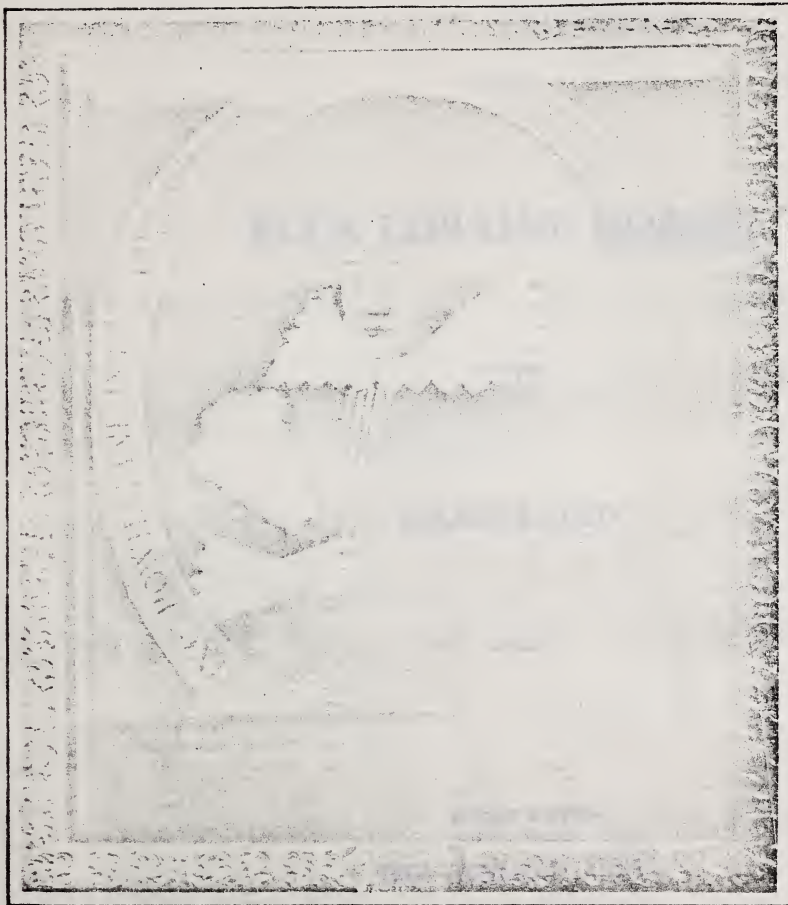
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POCAHONTAS



THE BOOTON HALL PORTRAIT

POCAHONTAS

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY

ILLUSTRATED

SECOND EDITION

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INTRODUCTION



O BRING out in its full significance the benefit conferred on our Western civilization by the gentle Indian Princess Pocahontas, it has seemed well to pass in review, however cursorily, the expeditions of discovery and colonization, undertaken from 1583 to 1606; for, while Sir Humphrey Gilbert's untimely death nips speculation in the bud to Northward, the five expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh and his Captains force the realization that his courage, wealth, ambition and influence could not purchase success, nor could the faithful cooperation of his Captains make permanent his attempted settlements, even with the support of the friendly natives—Granganameo, Manteo and Ensenore—and the material wealth in pelt, pearl and copper the land offered.

His grants brought only grief, loss and death, and it was not until the little Snow Feather of Powhata took under her special care the English soldier Captain John Smith and his handful of adventurers, that the Anglo-Saxon race found a permanent foothold in the new world.

In his petition to Queen Anne on her behalf Captain Smith states that not only did she save his life * * * but "so prevailed with her father that I was safely conducted to "James towne, where I found about eight and thirtie miserable poore and sicke creatures to keepe possession of all "those large territories of Virginia, such was the weakness "of this poore Commonwealth, as had the salvages not fed "us we directly had starved."

If this little pamphlet leads to a better understanding of its heroine and a wider-spread appreciation of the service she rendered our race and country, it will have fulfilled its modest mission.

The dates given throughout are as cited in the old editions and documents quoted, but if we remember (as Miss Black of Heacham says) that "in the Seventeenth Century the "months up to March 25th reckon with the previous year," all apparent discrepancies disappear.

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge herewith the courtesy of:

Captain F. E. C. Ryan, R. N., Naval Attache of the English Embassy.

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Mr. W. G. Stannard, Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, who has enabled me to secure photographs of the Booton Hall portrait and the so-called "ideal" paintings by the Sullys.

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY.

POCAHONTAS

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY AND NAMING OF VIRGINIA



ALL students of history know the stories of the discovery of America by the Chinese and Japanese, who were blown to the West coast by the great winds of the Pacific, or carried thither by its mighty currents. The tale of the Bhuddist priests who landed in the 5th century of the Christian era in a country they called Fu-sang, and from which they found the way home, is so circumstantial that some identification with Mexico has been claimed.

The discoveries on the East Coast by the Norsemen who came and went, and came again and planted colonies, are accepted with slight reservation, and the voyages of:

Gunnbiorn in 876.
Eric the Red in 985.
Bjarni Herjulfson in 987.
Lief, Eric's son, in 1000, and the
Zeno brothers of Venice, in 1390,

are recorded with fair precision.

But except, as it left an aura of tradition and cultivated courage, our destinies were untouched until the period treated in that curious and interesting volume:

"The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles," by Captain John Smith, London edition 1627, reprinted at the Franklin Press, Richmond, in 1819. Wm. W. Gray, Printer.

It lies before me now, a bit of war-tossed flotsam, and as the ter-centenary of the events it records is drawing near its contents become of unusual interest.

It opens with a list in orderly perspective, as far as Captain Smith knew it, of the men who adventured for various motives into the new world before the planting of Jamestown.

- "1170 Madock, Prince of Wales.
- 1418 Hanno, Prince of Carthage.
- 1492 Chr. Collumbus.
- 1497 John Cabot.
- 1576 Sir Martin Frobisher.
- 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
- 1585 Captaine Amidas.
- 1585 Sir Richard Grenvill.
- 1586 Sir Richard Grenvill.
- 1587 Master White.
- 1589 Master White.
- 1602 Captaine Gosnoll.
- 1603 Captaine Pring.
- 1605 Captaine Waymouth."

It is a generous list, and he tells us in pleasant fashion what he knows of each, quoting authors and embodying where possible the narratives of eye-witnesses.

He begins conservatively:

"For the stories of Arthur, Malgo, and Brandon that say
 "a thousand years ago they were in the North of America;
 "or the Fryer of Linn that by his black art went to the
 "North Pole in the yeare 1360 in that I know them
 "not." * * *

"The Chronicles of Wales report," &c., &c. (See Appendix A.)

The discoveries of the Cabots, and Hakluyt's² Voyages established a solid basis for and inducement to continued discoveries and settlement, for every ship that came in from

the West was like a shuttle drawing after it a wonderful thread of truth which when woven into a tissue was open to embellishments that set the hearts and brains of the people on fire from the cabin to the throne.

After Sir Gilbert Humphrey's³ death his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, then high in favor and seeking to climb still higher the perilous steep of court success, obtained letters patent from Queen Elizabeth and induced many Knights and Gentlemen "to adventure with him to find a "place fit for a Plantation."

Here our history begins, for Raleigh determined to send to Southward, and having associated with himself Sir Richard Grenville,⁴ Mr. Wm. Sanderson and other gentlemen and merchants, two small barks were fitted out, commanded by Captain Philip Amidas and Captain Barlow.

The letters patent granted him were for "discovering and "planting new lands and countries not actually possessed "by any Christians," and on the 27th of April, 1584, they sailed from the Thames, passed the Canary Islands on May 10, and the West Indies on June 10.

They nearly made the 4th of July their landing day, for on the 2nd they touched the shoal water of the Florida⁵ coast, but sailed 120 miles before they found a harbor. Here they landed on an island⁶, and found it a fair country, but it was not until the third day that they saw any of the natives.

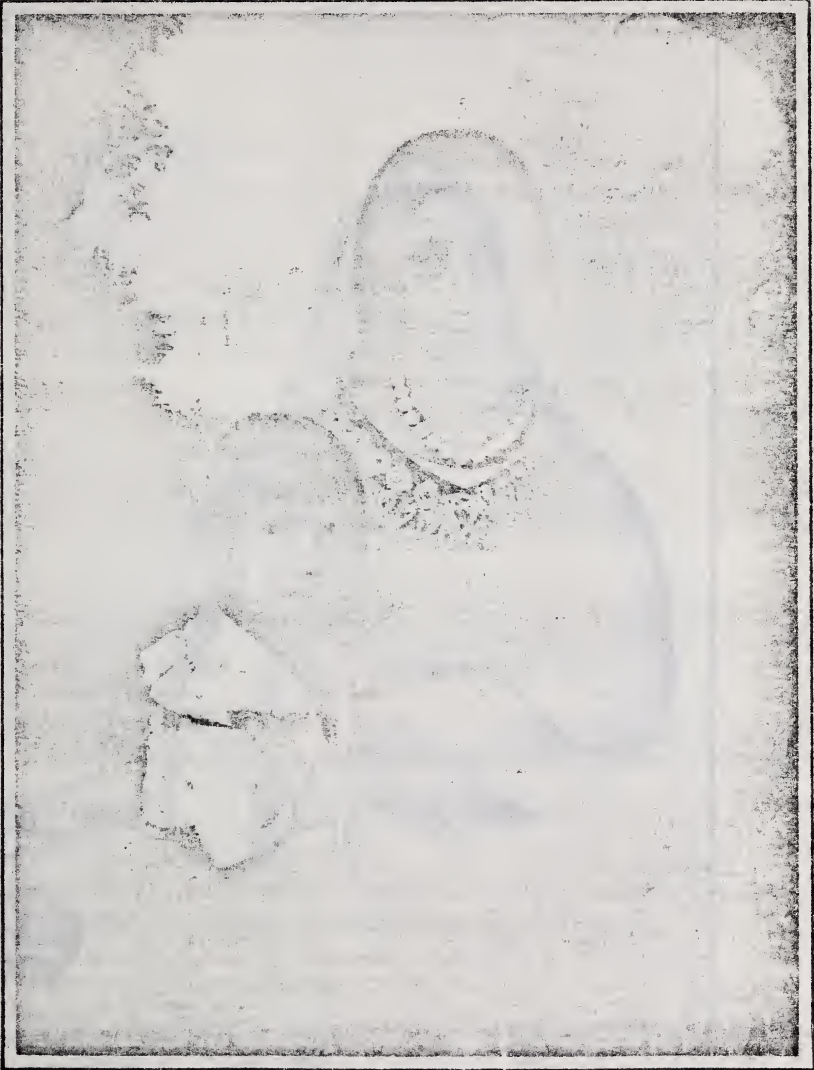
Then three men appeared in a canoe, one of whom came freely among the English without any sign of fear or enmity; and after receiving hospitality from them he returned it with a catch of fish and went his way. The next day the King's brother, with forty or fifty men, visited them. (See Appendix B), and later he brought his wife and children.

The description of her modesty, her costume, and the gentle hospitality she afterwards showed the English in her "cedar house of five rooms" makes very pleasant reading. From her and her people they obtained much informa-

tion about the mainland and the tribes that inhabited it—their kings, their cities, their lands, their crops, and especially their wars.

Of the great pearls of the Cipo river they were freely told, and of the fierce warriors of the Neus river—the deadly enemies of Wingina, her king and brother-in-law.

The friendship and good-will of the people, the abundant game, the climate, the stately woods and fair islands sent the explorers back with such glowing reports that when they reached England the middle of September the same year (1585) "it pleased her Maiestie to call the country of "Wingandacoa *Virginia*, by which name now you are to "understand how it was planted, dissolved, reuned and enlarged."



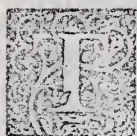
THE SEDGEFORD HALL PORTRAIT



THE TURKEY ISLAND PORTRAIT

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST COLONY IN VIRGINIA



THE second chapter of American history was then begun, for, after this discovery, colonization was attempted by Sir Walter Raleigh. The fateful name Croatan appears, and the first record of Manteo.

Sir Richard Grenville sailed the 9th of April, 1585, from Plymouth with seven ships. His Captains were:

“Master Ralph Layne.
Master Thomas Candish.
Master John Arundel.
Master Stukeley.
Master Bremige.
Master Vincent.
Master Heryot and
Master John Clarke.”

They made a swift voyage, for on the 7th of May they reached Dominico, and on the 20th were welcomed by that spitting dragon Cape Fear in a manner characteristic of it to this day.

But they escaped and the Admiral sent to Roanoke to Wingina, and Master Arundel went to the mainland with Manteo, “a salvage,” and the same day to Croatan.

In June during the first expedition of discovery on the mainland the explorers committed an act of violence that seems entirely disproportionate to the offence. They tell it without comment: although it was the beginning of our Indian wars.

“At Aquascogoc the Indians stole a silver cup, wherefore “we burnt the towne and spoyled their corne.”

Then Grenville,² after a further short exploration, sailed for home and left the first Anglo-Saxon colony in "Virginia" (108 persons) to hold the domain, with Ralph Layne³ as Governor.

The latter's report is conservative and intelligent, and is well worth reading. He has condensed explorations, rumors, and reports of the natives under the head of:

"The most remarkable things of the country and our "proceeding from Aug. 17, 1585 to June, 1586," and these briefed are:

1. A town of the Chesapeakes from Roanoke, 130 miles.
2. Passaquenock, the women's town.
3. The River Moratoc, 30 or 40 days' journey to the head.

4. Menatonon, King of the Chawonocks, "lame, but more "understanding than all the rest."

5. A deep water island, "three days journey by river "and four days by land to Northeast, belonging to a King "who took such an abundance of pearles that his very beds "and houses were garnished with them," and he had a trade with white men for them.

6. The head of the Moratoc,⁴ which sprang from a rock "so neare the sea that in stormes it beat over into this "fresh spring that of it selfe at the surse is a violent stream."

7. The mine of copper (Wassador), with the native method of collecting and smelting the ore.

8. The conspiracy of Pemissapan, (of which warning was given by Skico, the son of the lame King), and the fight in which he was killed with eight of his men.

9. The dramatic arrival of Sir Francis Drake with 23 sail, and the sailing of the colonists for England, June, 1586, and their arrival in Portsmouth, July 27.

It is a stirring story, but stained with blood, and is the very antithesis of the narrative of Mr. Thomas Heriot⁵ ("that learned mathematician") who devotes his pages to the flora, fauna, commercial possibilities in dyes, lumber, tar, rosin, &c., and the habits and religion of the natives. (See Appendix C.)

CHAPTER III

THE DRIVING AT ROANOKE



GOVERNOR LAYNE states as one of his reasons for abandoning the settlement, that there was "no hope of the returne of Sir Richard Grenvill:" which seems strange, as that gallant gentleman was already on his way with three ships, but he reached Hatteras some fifteen days too late to catch the ship fitted out by Raleigh and his associates, which had left England about Easter.

Seeking the colony up and down the coast and failing to find them the provision ship had returned to England, but Grenville was made of sterner stuff, and although he found no news and the place abandoned he was unwilling to lose possession of the country, and so landed fifty men on the Isle of Roanoke, provisioned the settlement for two years, and then he too returned to England, and the sea and the wind were the only messengers that came and went until 1587, when the three ships sent out by Mr. White² arrived.

They reached Hatteras on the 22nd of July, and forty of the best men went ashore at Roanoke, expecting to find the fifty left by Sir Richard Grenville.

But the plantation was deserted, and the houses were overgrown with weeds; the fort was defaced, and the bones of a dead man were all they found.

Much puzzled they set to work and repaired the houses, but Master George How, a member of the Council "stragling abroad," was slain by the natives.

Then the ever-faithful Manteo and Captain Stafford, with twenty men went to Croatan to search for tidings of the fifty men of Grenville; Manteo's friends told him that Master

How was slain by the men of Wingina (Pemissapan) and the Roanokes told him that the men he sought were suddenly set upon by 300 Secotan, Aquascogoc and Dassamonpeak.

There had been a treacherous friendship, begun with eleven of their number, and then in a flash came the driving of the English: one was slain, the rest made a rush for the houses and barricaded, but the Indians set fire to them and forced them out; fighting furiously with whatever they could pick up they retreated to their boats, into which they took four of their number who were gathering crabs and oysters, and made toward Hatteras for a little island, where they landed. There they remained a short while, and then the Indians declared "they departed, they knew not whither."

Alas, they had reaped what the colony of Layne had sown, for the gentle Heriot says of his fellows:

"Some of our Company toward the latter end, and before "we came away with Sir Francis Drake showed themselves "too furious in slaying some of the people in some townes, "upon causes that on our part might have been borne with "more mildness."

After waiting seven days for the arrival of the King and Governors of the guilty tribes, a punitive expedition was organized by Governor John White, who went against the allied powers of the forest with Captain Stafford and 24 men, guided by Manteo, of whom they say: "he behaved "himselſe towards us as a most faithful English man."

But the slayers of Mr. How and the drivers of Roanoke had fled; and so they returned after a mistake that nearly proved fatal to the friendly Croatans, (whom they attacked, thinking them the enemy), the latter having gone to gather the corn of the run-aways.

In August two events took place in the colony that excited the liveliest interest. On the 13th Manteo was christened and created Lord of Dassamonpeake in reward of fidelity; and on the 18th "Ellinor, the Governor's daughter, and wife to Ananias Dare, was delivered of a daugh-

"ter in Roanoak, which, being the first Christian there borne
"was called Virginia."

About this time, unfortunately, the Governor and his
twelve assistants fell into "Controversies * * about
"choosing one of them twelve to goe as a Factor for them
"all to England, for all refused save one, whom all men
"thought most insufficient: the conclusion was by a generall
"consent they would have the Governor goe himselfe, for
"that they thought none would so truly procure there sup-
"plies as he."

The shocking accident to the twelve men as they tried to
weigh anchor, and the cutting of the cable after the second
accident, ended in the fly-boat being driven to Smerwick
(in the West of Ireland), "but the Governor went for Eng-
"land; and Simon Ferdinando with much adoe at last ar-
"rived at Portsmouth 1587."

CHAPTER IV

THE LOST COLONY



JUSTIFYING the confidence reposed in him, Mr. John White, the Governor of Roanoke, sailed on the 20th of March, 1589, from Plymouth with three ships.³

He says:

"We came by way of Domenico * * after we had done some exployts in those parts * * * we came the 15th of August to Hatorask * * and cast anchor three leagues from shore, where we might perceive a smoak at the place where I left the Colony in 1587. But Captain Cook and Captain Spicer and their companies found no man nor signs of any that had been there lately."

Unwilling to return without news, they discharged their ordnance, but the echoes died to silence and the boats came back to the ships .

Next morning, although a northeast wind was flogging the sea to madness along the shoals, they tried again for Roanoke with eleven men divided between the two boats; but Captain Spicer, Ralph Skinner and five others were drowned, while the other four were rescued with difficulty by Captain Cook. Utterly discouraged, but responding to their officers, they made a third effort the next day, with nineteen men in two boats, and succeeded.

As they landed they saw a fire gleaming and flickering through the trees, and they sent the joyous challenge of a trumpet to announce their coming and call out their friends: but the mysterious silence was unbroken, and all night the strange fire flashed its message against the darkness, but the script no man could read, and when they went in by day they found only grass and rotten trees burning.

White tells the story with the simple dignity of a great tragedy:

"We went up and down the Ile, and at last found three faire Roman Letters carved, C R O, which presently we knew to signifie the place where I should find them, according to a secret note between them and me: which was to make the name of the place they would be in upon some tree, door, or post: and if they had beene in any distresse, to signifie it by making a crosse over it. For at my departure they intended to goe fifteen myles into the mayne. But we found no signe of distresse: then we went to a place where they were left in sundry houses, but we found them all taken downe, and the place strongly enclosed with a high Palizado, very Fort-like; and in one of the chief posts carved in faire capitall letters, C R O A T A N, without any signe of distresse, and many barres of Iron, two pigs of lead, foure Fowlers, Iron shot and suchlike heavie things throwne here and there, overgrowne with grasse and weeds. We went by the shore to seeke for their boats, but could find none, nor any of the Ordnance I left them. At last some of the Sailers found divers Chists had been hidden and digged up againe, and much of the goods spoyled and scattered up and downe, which, when I saw I knew three of them to be my owne, but bookes, pictures and all things els were spoyled. Though it much grieved me" concludes the father of Ellinor and the grandfather of little Virginia Dare, "yet it did much comfort me that I did know they were at Croatan * * * The next morning we weighed anchor for Croatan: * * * having the anchor a-peak the cable broke, by the meanes where of we lost another: letting fall the third."

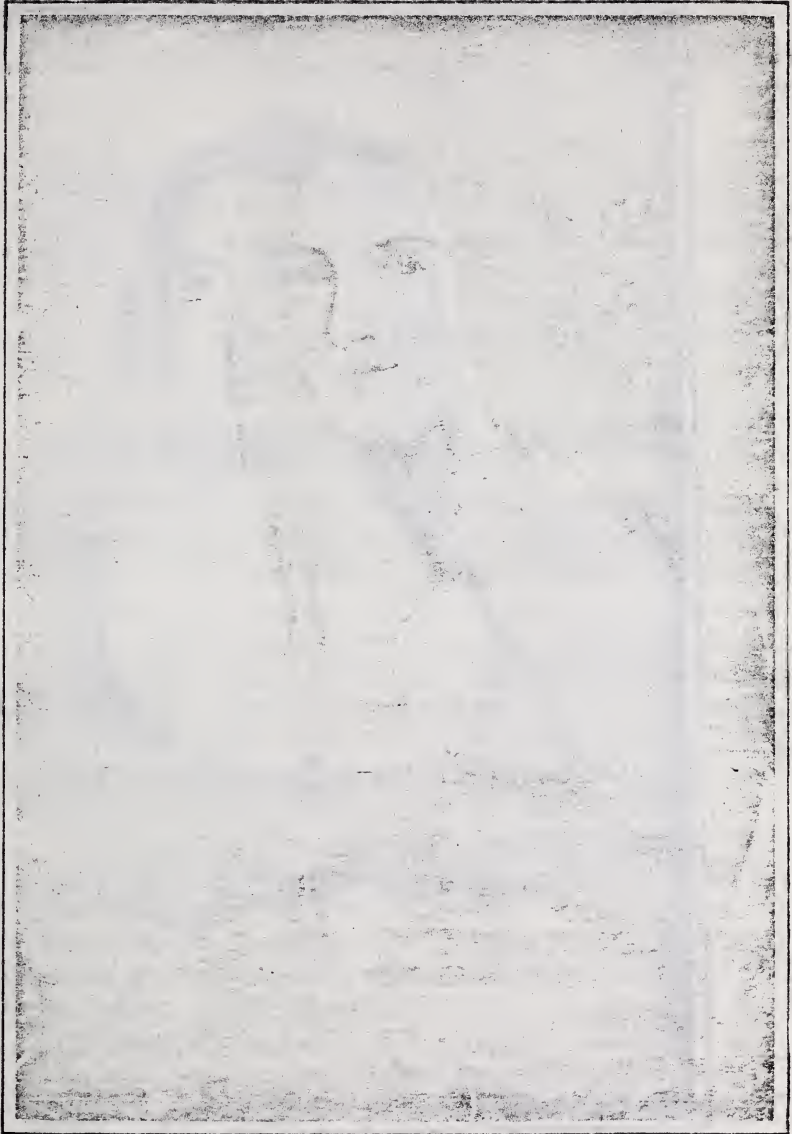
This seemed to be a signal for which the demon of Hatteras was waiting, and a storm arose that blew all night, and so nearly wrecked them that the Vice Admiral bore away for England, although they "begged him to come to St. John's Ile, Hispaniola or Trinidad, there repair and re-provision, and then to come again in the Springe to seeke their

"countrymen. But he would not * * * And thus we
"left seeking our Colonie that was never any of them found,
"nor seen to this day (1622) * * *"

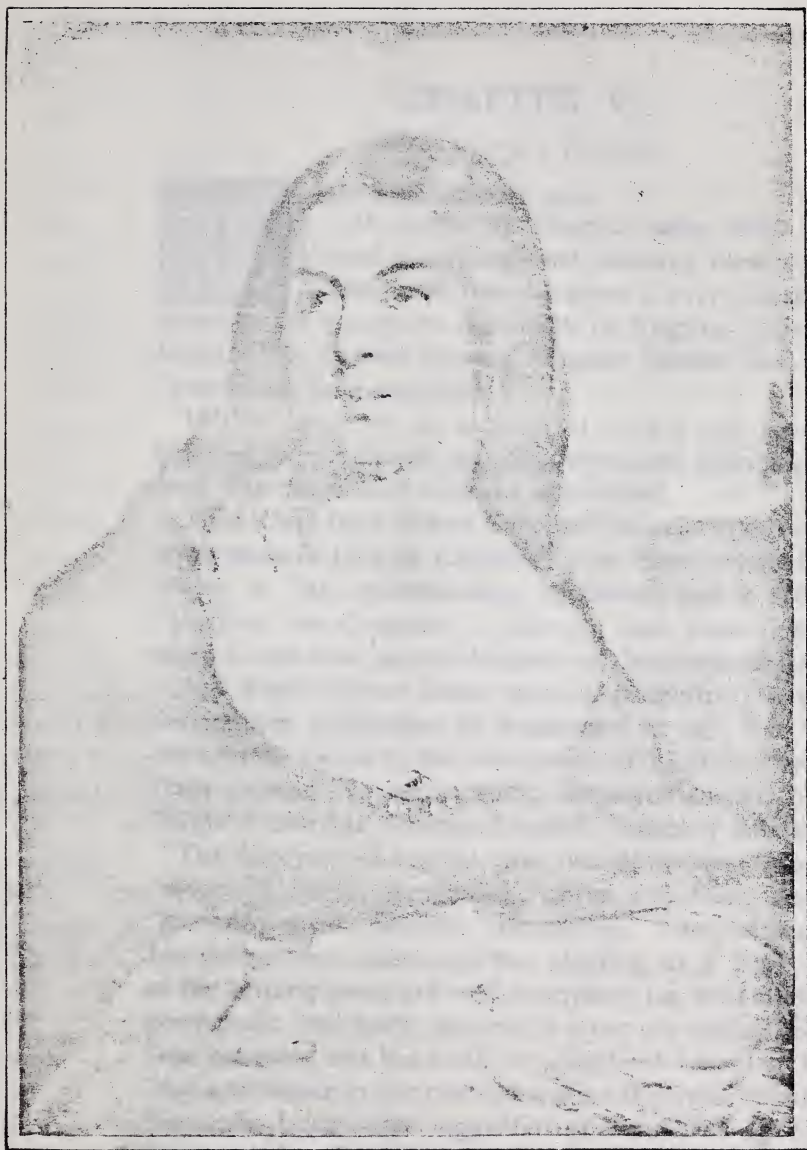
This much for history: but tradition, through all the changes of three centuries has hovered like the smoke of a camp-fire over this hidden trail: and quite recently a claim of descent from the lost colony has been brought forward by a large body of people of mixed-blood in Robeson County in the Southern part of North Carolina. The claim is strong enough to have secured from the State their official recognition as a separate people under the name of Croatan Indians.

Croatan itself was an island south of Roanoke Island: now, by the shifting of the sand, it is probably a part of Hatteras or Ocracoke Island.

A town is named for Manteo, in North Carolina, and very properly it is in Dare County; while the Capital of the State still rests in the city called for the gallant and unfortunate Raleigh.



IDEAL PORTRAIT



IDEAL PORTRAIT

CHAPTER V

JOHN SMITH'S VIRGINIA



JOHN BRIERTON says:

"All hopes of Virginia being thus abandoned it lay dead and obscured from 1590 till "1602," and then he gives a very pleasing account of the voyage to the North of Virginia (now New England) by Captain Gosnold, Captain Gilbert, "and divers "gentlemen, their associates."

In this voyage by an accident of wind a new route five hundred leagues shorter was discovered, and Martha's Vineyard was raised and explored and named.

Then a leaf from Robert Salterne's log tells of the voyage undertaken in 1603 by Captain Martin Pring, whom he describes as "an understanding gentleman and a sufficient "Mariner for Captaine." (Salterne had been Gosnold's pilot) to the same part of Virginia—"about latitude 43°."

And finally James Rosier gives a delightful relation of the journey undertaken to Southward of 39°, but which cross winds forced to the Northward of Virginia, "by Captain George Waymouth, 1605, employed thither by the "Right Honorable Thomas Arundell, Baron of Warder."

The discovery of a great river, which the men "that had "seene Oranoque, Reogrande, Loyer and Slion declared "exceeded them beyond comparison," its exploration for thirty-three miles, and the planting of a large cross at the turning point are well described: the temptations of good trade, and more discoveries were put aside "because "our company was but small we would not hazard so hope- "full a businesse as this one, either for our private or particu- "lar ends, being more regardfull of a publicke good, and "promulgating God's holy church by planting Christianity, "which was the intent of our adventurers so well as ours."

* * * * *

The story of the voyage, begun December 19, 1606, is too well known to repeat.

Captain John Smith, Mr. Edward Maria Wingfield, the Rev. Robert Hunt "and divers others" in three ships, "one "of one hundred tons, one of forty tons, and a pinnace of "twenty" tempted the wintry Atlantic. Captain Christopher Newport (See Appendix D) was in command, and the orders for the government were in a sealed box.

Six weeks they blew about in sight of England, and the triumph of Robert Hunt's pious soul over his weakness and sickness was nearly as remarkable as that he won over certain of the crew and company: then the wind favored them and:

* * "they watered at the Canaries, traded at Domenica, "refreshed themselves among these West India isles "(Guadalupe, Monica, Mevis, Mona and the Virgin isles") and were off at last for Virginia; but they oversailed their reckoning by three days yet saw no land; then a great storm blew them to a port none knew of.

This was the mouth of the Chesapeake, and the first actual landing² was at the Cape which they promptly named Henry, for the Prince of Wales, and where they had their first taste of the courage and metal of the "salvages," the thirty voyagers who were recreating on shore being attacked by five natives, "who hurt two of the English very dangerously."

The next characteristic happening was the opening of the secret instructions, and holding the first informal meeting of the Council, which was composed of:

"Bartholomew Gosnoll,³
John Smith,
Edward Wingfield,
Christopher Newport,
John Ratcliffe, (Ratcliffe),
John Martin, and
George Kendall."

They found they had the right (1) to elect a President for a year, (2) examination by jury, with a referendum to the Council, the majority of whom decided the question and (3) the President had two voices.

"Untill the 13th of May they sought a place to plant in," then the Council of Jamestown was "sworn in, Wingfield was chosen President, and Captain Smith—excluded from the body!

This act of jealousy and subversion of the King's order, with the subsequent injustices committed against this splendid soldier threatened the very existence of the colony for the first fourteen weeks, but Mr. Hunt seems to have reconciled them in a measure, as * * * "the next day "all received the communion together, the day following "the Salvages voluntarily desired peace, and Captain Newport returned for England * * * leaving in Virginia "one hundred, the 15th of June, 1607."

In a narration signed:

"John Smith writ this with his owne hand," he says:

" * * * This Virginia is a country in America, between the degrees of 34 and 45 of the North Latitude. "The bounds thereof on the East side are the great Ocean: "on the South lyeth Florida: on the North *nova Francia*: "as for the West thereof the limitations are unknowne.* Of "all this country we purpose not to speake but only of that "part which was planted by the English men in the yeare "of our Lord, 1606. And this is under the degrees 37, 38 "and 39 * * *"

He had named the second of the guardian Capes for "Baby Charles" and the greatest of the rivers for the King, "the pleasant rivers" he calls them, "which are inhabited "by several nations, or rather families, of the name of the "rivers," and he gives Apamatuck, Nandsamond, Chickahominy, Pamunky, Potomac, and others equally familiar.

*When Sir Francis Drake in his circumnavigation of the globe touched on the California coast he called it "the back part of Virginia."

He sums up the fighting men of the country, compares the physique of the tribes (giving the palm to the Susquehannocks), describes fruits, vegetables, game, fish and soil. His descriptions of their costumes and weapons are invaluable to the artist and sculptor, and furnish the student with priceless details as to the degree of civilization existing among the so-called savages.

His faithful account of what happens to any one eating "an unripe Putchamin" (persimmon) appeals to every one who has ever tried it.

He bears emphatic testimony to the modesty of the women's dress, and gives a spirited account of a startling ear-ornament worn by some of the men—"a small greene "and yellow colored snake neare halfe a yard in length, "which crawling and lapping herself about his necke often "times familiarly would kiss his lips."

This was not the snake of the temperance sermons, for there is a saying to this day: "There was no poison in the "Indian corn till the white man came."

Another gruesome ornament was "the hand of an enemy "dried."

Devil worship with human (child) sacrifice seems to have been practiced.

But the cannibalistic usages of the Eastern American tribes after a victory (or in the case of a specially notable capture) were more or less sacrificial in their intent; and were supposed to convey to those who partook the courage and subtlety of those sacrificed.

Kings were mummified, the abdomen stuffed with beads, hatchets, etc., the bodies decorated with great treasures of copper, pearl, etc., then wrapped in doeskin, rolled in a mat, and put in the temple of the Powhatans at Pamunky. (See Appendix E.)

Their tribal government was based on the clan system, (with descent in the female line), their warriors were fiery and expert, and in this Virginia of Captain John Smith Powhatan was lord by conquest of thirty of its forty tribes.

CHAPTER VI

POCAHONTAS



HE value and necessity to the Colony of this grim monarch's friendship cannot be overestimated; for he was not only a truculent warrior and rigid disciplinarian with a death penalty dangling forever at the end of his stone hatchet; but his prophetic distrust of the white men and their ultimate designs on his people and power, never slept.

His real name was Wahunsonacook, Powhatan being the name of his tribe, and he was originally chief or werowance of but eight peoples. He lived sometimes at the village of Powhata (near the site of the present Richmond), and sometimes at Weronocomoco, about 15 miles from Jamestown, and "the Powhatan Confederacy" was the union of the Algonquin tribes of Eastern Virginia, whose territory included from the Chesapeake Bay to just west of an imaginary line drawn through Fredericksburg, Petersburg and Richmond.

He was reckoned to be about sixty years old when he first met the English, and the fear of him lay so heavy on the land that his will was law, disobedience a death warrant; and yet his love for his son, Nantauquaus, was a standard of affection, and for his daughter, Pocahontas, he often changed his savage nature, laid down revenge, and even at the last made a treaty of peace with the white men, which he kept to the day of his death.

Judging by the inscription on her picture Pocahontas was born in 1595, and following the custom described by Captain Smith ("men, women and children have their severall names, according to the severall humor of their Parents") had three names—Amonate, mentioned by Ralph Hamor, Matoax, her secret name, which meant "The little Snow-

"feather," and Pocahontas, which means "A bright stream between two hills;" and it is not too much to say that this young girl did more to influence the fate of the Western continent than any other woman in the world, except Queen Isabella.

In the account written by Thos. Studley, who signs himself:

"The First Cape Merchant in Virginia," he tells of Smith's endless courage, energy, patience, sagacity, humor, and his marvellous executive ability.

He also relates this great soldier's voyage for trade, his voyage for food, and he tells in detail of the capture and the saving of his life by "Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter."

The Indians had dragged him to the two great stones, which they had brought and set before Powhatan, and had laid his head upon one "being ready with their clubs to beate out his braines," but she, "when no intreaty could prevaile, got his head in her armes and laid her owne upon his to save him from death: whereat the Emperour was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells. beads and copper, for they thought him as well of all occupations as themselves. For the King himselfe will make his own robes, shoes, bowes, arrowes, pots; * * *

In his own account of this rescue, given in his petition to Queen Anne on behalf of Pocahontas, Smith uses the expression "after some six weeks fattening among those Savage Courtiers she hazarded the beating out of her owne braines to save mine."

In "entreating" for his life Pocahontas was well inside her tribal rights and privileges as an Algonquin maiden, for the women were admitted to or had a voice in the councils, and they could by adoption settle the fate of prisoners; but even this best loved child of Powhatan required an almost supernatural courage to come between the fierce autocrat and his prisoner in the way she hazarded "when no intreaty could prevaile:" for he was the supreme power, and

his reasons for sacrificing Smith were the most cogent his native instinct could suggest.

To Charles Deane (1859) belongs the ungracious distinction of first casting doubt on this story.

To Professor Edward Arber (1884) belongs the credit of sifting this doubt to chaff and leaving whole the facts as we have always known them in the Tidewater Country of Virginia and here across the Potomac.

Studley and Edward Harrington give a spirited account of Smith's return to Jamestown, his masterly seizure of the situation when his white associates, more cruel than his savage captors, attempted his life and liberty; and they add emphatic testimony that during this bitter winter "ever once in foure or five dayes, Pocahontas, with her attendants, brought him so much provision, that saved many of their lives, that els for all this had starved with hunger. His (Smith's) relation of the plenty he had seene, especially at Werawocomoco and the state and bountie of Powhatan (which till that time was unknowne) so revived their dead spirits (especially the love of Pocahontas) as all mens feare was abandoned."

In the *"Proceedings of the English Colony in Va. Extracted from the authors following,"* compiled by William Simons, "Doctour of Divinitie," he says in Chapter III.

" * * * Captaine Smith, to whom the Salvages as is sayd, every other day repaired with such provisions that sufficiently did serve them from hand to mouth: part alwayes they brought him as presents from their King, or Pocahontas: the rest, he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe how they should sell: so he had enchanted these poore soules being their prisoner: and now Newport, whom he called his father, arriving, neare as directly as he foretold, they esteemed him an Oracle, and had them at that submission he might command them as he listed."

During Newport's visit the gold craze broke out, in spite of Smith's efforts, and the ship staying fourteen weeks instead of two reduced the colony's provisions to meal and

water; an accidental fire destroyed the grain ware-house, and the town and "Master Hunt's Librery and all he had, "but the cloathes on his backe: yet none never heard him "repine at his losse. This happened in the Winter in that "extreme frost 1607," and he casually states the fact that: "More than halfe of us dyed."

The next appearance of Pocahontas as a peace-maker and saving power was that Spring during the turmoil and fighting that followed the failure of Smith to send twenty swords as a return gift for twenty turkeys sent him by Powhatan, whose similar gift to Newport had been followed promptly by the designated swords in exchange.

England had forbidden offending the natives so strictly that, as Anas Todkill and Studley tell,

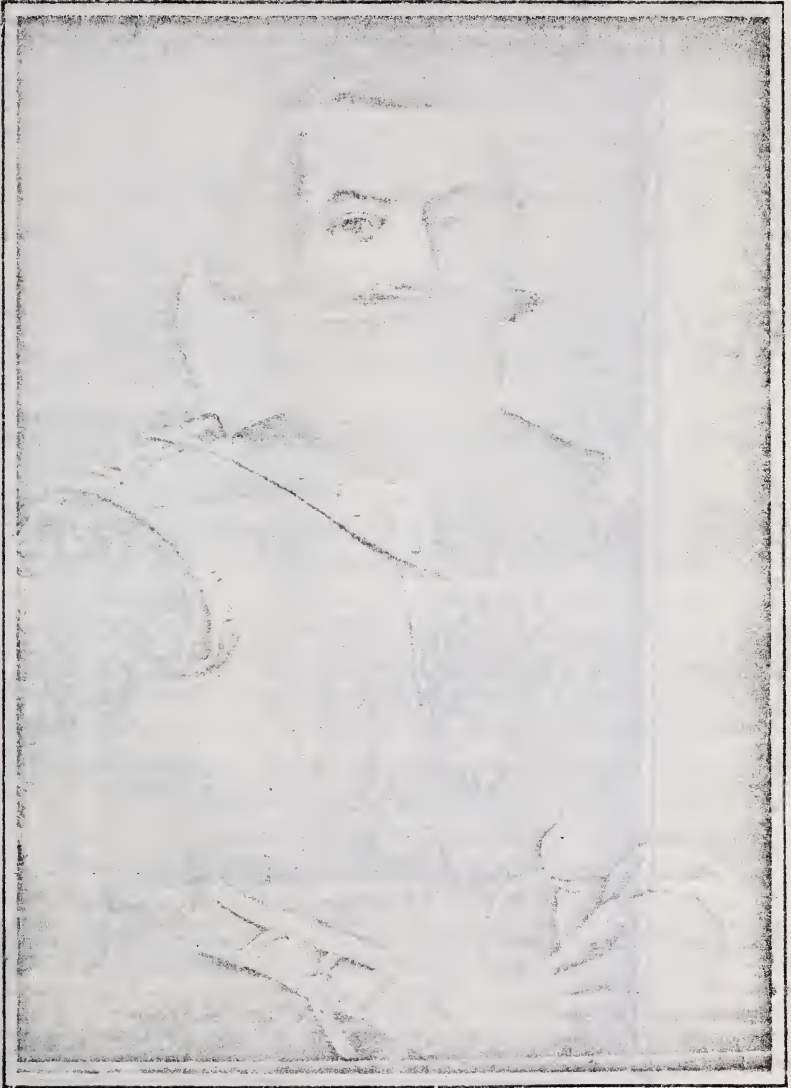
" * * * our authoritie-bearers (keeping their houses) "would rather be anything than peace-breakers. This "charitable humor prevailed till well it chanced they medled "with Captaine Smith, who without farther deliberation gave "them such an incounter" as brought them suddenly and completely to terms.

Powhatan sent "his messengers and his dearest daughter "Pocahontas with presents to excuse him of the injuries "done by some rash untoward captaines his subjects, desiring their liberties for this time with the assurances of his "love forever."

In a day or two after, Smith "delivered them to Pocahontas, for whose sake only he fayned to have saved their "lives and gave them libertie."

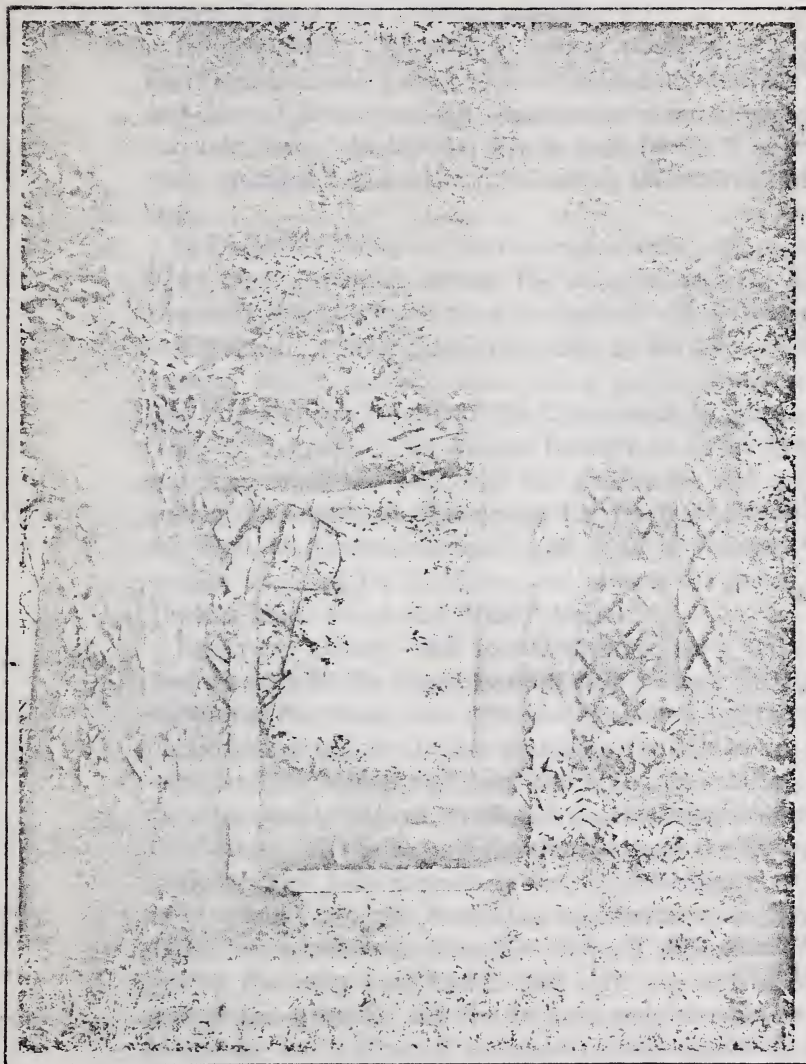
She appeared again in September, as a voluntary hostage when Smith went with but four companions to try to induce Powhatan to come to Jamestown to receive his presents, Newport having arrived from England with them, as well as a plan for a great coronation of the sylvan monarch.

This Smith did as a proof that the rumors about the savagery of the Indians were untrue, and when he reached



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH





POWHATAN'S ROCK AND GRAVE

Weronocomoco Powhatan was sent for and Pocahontas entertained them with a sylvan masque.

Its preliminary "shreeking" nearly precipitated a fight, the English thinking they were ambushed seized their arms and several prisoners: but Pocahontas came among them and told them "she laid her life in their hands if any harm "was intended," and made them satisfy themselves this was true.

In December Smith set forth for discovery and provisions. They kept Christmas among the savages, and the Wero-wance of Warraskoyack tried to dissuade them from going to Powhatan, telling Smith he meant to kill him. But the intrepid officer thanked him, asked guides from him to take Master Sicklemore to the Chawonock to search "for "the lost company of Sir Walter Raleigh, and silke grasse;" and then went his way with his gentlemen and soldiers, among the former of whom were Lt. Percy, the brother of the Earl of Northumberland, and Master Francis West, brother of Lord De la Ware, and among the latter Anas Todkill, Wm. Ward and Henry Powell.

Treachery among "the four Dutchmen who were sent "before to build the house against their arrivall," being undiscovered cost them dear then and afterward, but the negotiations went on; the Indian matching the soldier in argument, and the soldier matching the Indian in subtlety, until the attempted seizure of Smith and the simultaneous flight of Powhatan. The failure of the first through the intrepidity of Smith and John Russell (a very gallant figure in these early annals) brought Powhatan back with an explanation of his movements so plausible that all difficulties disappeared, the boats were loaded with corn, a guard offered to protect the weapons, and the Indians gave themselves over to games and unlimited merriment until nightfall, when they returned to Powhatan, and the English to their house, for the outgoing tide had left their boats in the ooze and they determined to stay until morning.

From the narrative of Wm. Phitteplace and Jeffrey Abbott we learn that:

"Powhatan and his Dutchmen bursting with desire to "have the head of Captain Smith, for if they could but kill "him they thought all was theirs, neglected not any opportunity to effect his purpose * * * making ready his "forces to surprise the house and him at supper. Notwithstanding the eternall all-seeing God did prevent him, "and by a strange meanes. For Pocahontas, his dearest "jewell and daughter, in that darke night came through the "irksome woods, and told our Captaine great cheare should "be sent us by any by: but Powhatan and all the power he "could make would after come and kill us all if they that "brought it could not kill us with our owne weapons when "we were at supper. Therefore if we would live shee "wished us presently to be gone. Such things as she delighted in he would have given her: but with the teares "running downe her cheekes, she said she durst not be seene "to have any: for if Powhatan should know it, she were but "dead, and so she ranne away by herselfe as she came."

So the surprise came to nothing, and they parted on apparently unbroken terms, as is set forth by Anas Todkill and Richard Wyffin, the saving of whose life was the next act of mercy Pocahontas showed the colonists.

At Jamestown the frightful accident of the exploding powder saved Smith from assassination by his compatriots, but it compelled his return to England, and again the English nearly perished off the face of Virginia. Things were so evil at Jamestown, the friction between the colonists and Indians grew so severe, that the trail of all the new discoveries and new adventures was traced in blood. Smith's enemies released from his wise control and counsel fell by their own folly. The two Dutchmen who betrayed him were brained by Powhatan. Ratcliffe and thirty with him were also slain by Powhatan, and the "starving time" fell on Jamestown, a famine so severe that several instances of cannibalism were proven (one accompanied by murder and

punished by execution) before the arrival of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Sommers" relieved them.

Meantime the little Snow Feather had again intervened between death and the English, having managed in the Ratcliffe massacre to save Henry Spilman "a young gentleman well descended, who lived many years after by her meanes among the Patawomekes." And as she herself stayed among these, her kinspeople, the tide of discontent, murder, and reprisal rose so high that in 1612 a desperate plan for relief was undertaken by Captain Argall.

He was sent to the Potomacs to trade for corn, and there struck up a great friendship with Japazaws, an old ally of Captain Smith, who told him of the presence in the tribe of her "whom Captaine Smith's Relations intituleth the Nun-
"parell of Virginia * * * many times the preserver of
"him and the whole colonie."

Argall bribed him with "a copper kettle and other toies" to deliver her up to him, promising him in no way to hurt her, but to keep her at Jamestown until they could conclude a peace with her father, to whom he sent word that "his daughter, Pocahontas, he loved so dearly, he must ransom
"with our men, swords, pieces, tooles, &c., hee treacherously
"had stolne." (See Appendix F.)

Powhatan delivered up the men and some of the arms, but said when his daughter was restored he would "make
"satisfaction for all injuries done, give five hundred bushels
"of corn, and forever be their friend."

An impasse thus reached Sir Thos. Dale decided at the end of several months to go up to Powhatan with Argall's ship and 150 men, and to take with him Pocahontas, the pacifier, the peace-bringer, the preserver.

After an interlude of "fighting, burning the towne and
"spoyling the corne," a truce of twenty-four hours was called and two of Pocahontas's brothers came to see her. They had heard one can only guess what, but when they found her well, and saw she was well treated "they much rejoiced, promising they would perswade her father to re-

"deem her and forever be friends with" the English. The brothers stayed as hostages while Master John Rolfe and Master Sparkes went to Powhatan, who refused to see them, but they spoke with his brother and successor, Ope-cancanough, and were kindly entertained.

This was in April, 1613, and as crops were to be made, the truce was extended to the next harvest. But meantime Master John Rolfe, "an honest gentleman and of good behavior" asked the Governor's permission to marry Pocahontas, and she told her brother how matters stood.

Sir Thomas Dale not only approved enthusiastically, but Powhatan also found it acceptable. "and within ten daies" sent Opachisco, an old uncle of hers and two of his sons "to see the manner of the marriage, and to do in that behalfe" what they were requested for the confirmation thereof as "his deputie, which was accordingly done about the first part of Aprill, and ever since we have had friendly trade" and commerce as well with Powhatan himselfe as all his "subjects."

Pocahontas had been baptized the year before (See Appendix G), under the name of Rebecca, and her marriage was followed by unbroken peace, and although Powhatan would never come to see her he kept himself informed of her health and how she "and his unknowne sonne lived and loved" and liked." But when the Governor, Sir Thomas Dale, sent William Parker with rich gifts to ask the hand of his youngest daughter (See Appendix H) he refused emphatically, and Master Parker returned as he came, and she, instead of becoming Lady Dale, was wedded to a great Wero-wance, who lived "three days journey" from Pamunkey.

"During the time" we are told "the Lady Rebecca, alias Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, by the diligent care of Master John Rolfe, her husband, and his friends, was taught to speake such English as might well be understood, well instructed in Christianitie, and was become very formall and civill, after our English manner: she had also by him a childe, which she loved most dearly, and the Treasurer

the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The second of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The third of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The fourth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The fifth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The sixth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The seventh of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

The eighth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the people were very much distressed, and many of them died.

"and Company tooke order both for the maintenance of her and it, besides there were divers persons of great ranke and qualitie had been very kinde to her, and before she arrived in London Captaine Smith, to deserve her former courtesies, made her qualities knowne to the Queen's most excellent Majestie and her Court, and writ a little booke to this effect to the Queene."

This petition he opens by saying: " * * * If ingratitude be a deadly poyson to all honest vertues, I must be guiltie of that crime if I should omit any meanes to be thankfull. So it is," then he recites in language that springs warm from a grateful and manly heart his rescue by "Pocahontas, the King's most deare and wel-beloved daughter, a childe of twelve or thirteen yeares of age," the relief of the colonists from starvation by "the lady Pocahontas, that tender virgin;" the warning that averted massacre when "the dark night could not afright her from coming through the irksome woods * * * with her best advice to escape his furie; which had he knowne hee had surely slaine her;" and how through "two or three yeares she next under God was still the instrument to preserve this Colonie from death, famine, and utter confusion, which if in those times had once been dissolved Virginia might have laine, as it was at our first arrivall to this day. * * * As yet I never begged anything of the state, or any, and it is my want of abilitie and her exceeding desert, your birth, meanes, and authority her birth vertue want and simplicitie doth make me thus and humbly to beseech your Majestie to take this knowledge of her."

Sir Thomas Dale, Pocahontas and Rolfe arrived in Plymouth June 12, 1616. Her reception is recorded by Purchas, Chamberlain, Lady De la Ware and others (See Appendix I), and her presentation at Court, her presence at the Globe Theatre when the "*Tempest*" was played, the ball given by the Bishop of London, the Twelfth Night masque, and the final act in the drama of this young life which was so short

and yet long enough to unite two hemispheres, two races, two civilizations.

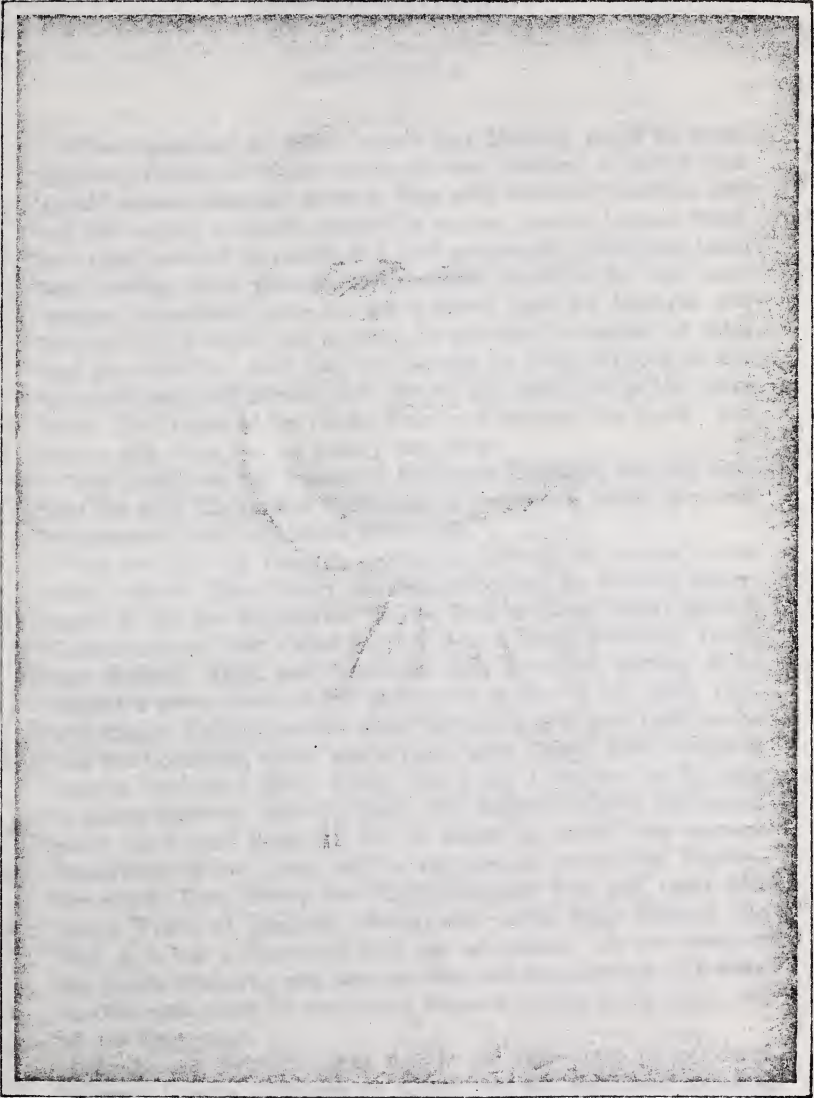
In the statement signed by Governor Samuel Argall and John Rolfe himself (See *Examinations* of Doctor Simons, two orations published by the London Company, and the *Relation of Lord De la Ware*) we read:

"The Treasurer Councell and Company having well furnished Captain Samuel Argall, the Lady Pocahontas, alias Rebecca, her husband, and others in the good (ship) called the *George*, it pleased God at Gravesend to take this young lady to His mercie, where she made not more sorrow for her unexpected death than joy to the beholders to heare and see her make so religious and godly an end. Her little childe, Thomas Rolfe, therefore, was left at Plimoth, with Sir Lewis Stukley, that desired the keeping of it." (See Appendix J.)

The entry in St. George's Parish record—the church was burned in 1727—reads:

"1616, Mar. 21, Rebecca Wrolfe, wyffe of Thos Wrolfe, gent., a Virginia lady borne, here lies buried in ye chauncelle. (See Appendix K.)

The approaching celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Jamestown has revived all the interest and romance of those early days. Congress has made great appropriations for the Exposition, foreign nations will participate, Historical Associations will erect suitable buildings, monuments and tablets; but of all the figures that loom against the green background of the primeval forest none is so distinct, none so undimmed in its soft lustre, as Pocahontas of the Gentle Heart.



LORD DE LA WARE



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

"The Chronicles of Wales report that Madock, sonne to Owen Quineth, Prince of Wales, seeing his two brethren at debate who should inherit, prepared certaine ships with men and munition, and left his country to seeke adventures by sea; leaving Ireland North he sayled west till he camed to a land unknowne. Returning home and relating what pleasant and fruitfull countries he had seene without inhabitants, and for what barren land his brethren and kindred did murther one another, he provided a number of ships and got with him such men and women as were desirous to live in quietnesse, that arrived with him in this new land in the yeare 1170. Left many of his people there and returned for more. But where this place was no history can show.

"The Spanyards say Hanno, a Prince of Carthage, was the first, and the next Christopher Collumbus, a Genoesian, whom they sent to discover those unknowne parts 1492.

"But we finde by Records, Collumbus offered his service in the yeare 1488 to King Henry the Seaventh; and by accident undertooke it for the Spanyards. In the interim King Henry gave a Commission to John Cabot and his three sonnes, Sebastian, Lewis and Sautius. John and Sebastian well provided, setting sayle, ranged a great parte of this unknowne world, in the yeare 1497. For though Collumbus had found certain Iles it was 1498 ere he saw the Continent, which was a yeare after Cabot. Now Americus came a long time after, though the whole Continent to this day is called America, after his name, yet Sebastian Cabot discovered much more than them all, for he sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne, and to sixty-seven toward the North—for which King Henry the Eight Knighted him and made him grand Pilate of England. Being very aged, King Edward the Sixt gave him a Pension of £166 13s. 4d. yearly. By his direction Sir Hugh Willowby was sent to finde out the Country of Russia, but the next yeare he was found frozen to death in his Ship, and all his Company.

"Mr. Martin Frobisher was sent in the yeare 1576 by our most gracious Queene Elizabeth to search for the Northwest passage, and Meta incognita—for which he was Knighted, honored and well rewarded.

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"Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a worthy Knight, attempted a plantation "in some of those parts—and obtained Letters Pattents to his desire: "but with this Proviso. He should maintaine possession in some "of those vast Countries within the tearme of sixe years. Yet "when he was provided with a Navy able to incounter a King's "power, even here at home they fell in divisions, and so into confusion, that they gave over the Designe ere it was begun: "notwithstanding all his losse, his undaunted spirit began again, "but his fleet fell with Newfound land, and he perished in his "returne, as at large you may read in the third Volume of the "English Voyages, written by Mr. Hackluit."

"Upon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Raleigh, "a noble gentleman, and then in great esteeme, undertooke to send "to discover to the Southward. And though his occasions and "other employments were such he could not goe himselfe, yet he "procured her Majesties Letters Pattents and perswaded many "worthy Knights and Gentlemen to adventure with him to finde a "place fit for a Plantation."

²Richard Hackluyt (1552—1616) was an English writer on geography and history. An Oxford graduate and lecturer on these subjects. In 1582 he published "*Divers Voyages Touching the Discovery of America*," which probably secured his appointment as Chaplain to the English Ambassador at Paris 1583. In 1584 he wrote "*A Particular Discourse Concerning Western Discoveries*," first printed in 1877, in the collections of the Maine Historical Society. In 1587 he published a translation of the French explorer René Laudonnière. In 1589 he published his "*Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation*" in one volume, but it was so successful he collected material for a new and enlarged edition, which was published in 3 Volumes in London in 1598-1600. He was made prebendary of Westminster in 1602, and the next year Archdeacon. He lent his influence to solicit from the King a patent for colonizing Virginia, and was one of the adventurers in the London or South Virginia Company.

"His best monument is the Hakluyt Society," organized December 1846.

³Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578 received a commission that included privileges of discovery and colonization. The first expedition was dispersed by the Spaniards off Cape Verde; four years were then spent in raising funds for another. On June 11, 1583, he sailed from Plymouth with 5 ships. One returned after being at sea two days. On July 30 he raised the coast of Newfoundland, took possession and planted a colony near the present harbor of St. John

—the first English colony in America. It failed, owing to the poor quality of its material. On the return voyage the "*Squirrel*" was lost off the Azores in the gale of September 9, with Sir Gilbert and all hands, and the Captain of the "*Golden Hind*" alone made home with his ship and crew.

⁴Grenville and Sanderson are called "kinsmen of Raleigh" in Burke's *History of Virginia*. (Vol. I.)

⁵The name Florida was then given to the Continent from Cape Florida to Cape Breton. (Burke, *ibid.*)

⁶Wococon Island is supposed to be the first landing place. The people were described as "gentle, loving and faithful, living after "the manner of the Golden Age."

For those interested in the gallant discoverers and explorers of our hemisphere the following list has been compiled by the author, as a supplement to that of Captain Smith:

- 1497 Pinzon discovered Central America.
- 1499 Ojeda and Vespucci coasted the North Shores of South America, naming Venezuela (little Venice).
- 1500 Pinzon reached Brazil and entered the Amazon.
- 1500 Cabral was blown to the same coast.
- 1501 Vespucci coasted from Cabral's land to near the mouth of the Plata.
- 1500-01 Gaspar de Cortereal visited the St. Lawrence region, or Labrador Coast.
- 1506 Jean Denys of Honfleur was on the Newfoundland coast. (A record of these two voyages has been preserved.)
- 1508 Ocampo officially circumnavigated Cuba, although it was charted on La Cosa's map as an island in 1500, and on the Cantino Portuguese map in 1502.
- 1512 Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.
- 1513 Vasco Nuñez saw the South Sea from the peak of one of the Panama mountains.
- 1515 De Solis first visited the Plata—which carried his name until after Sebastian Cabot and Diego Garcia in 1527-30 explored it.
- 1519 Cortez landed at the port he named Vera Cruz.
- 1519 Pineda coasted from Florida to Vera Cruz.
- 1520 Fernão Magalhães (Magellan) sailed through the Straits, laid a course to the East Indies through the ocean he named "Pacific," and was killed on one of the Philippine Islands April, 1521. But Juan Sebastian del Cano, commanding the

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

Victoria, continued the voyage successfully, reaching Seville by way of the Cape of Good Hope in September 1522—the first circumnavigation of the globe.

- 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano sailed with a commission from the French King and followed the North American Coast from Cape Fear to Cape Race, his narrative providing the earliest description of the same.
- 1527 Cortez built a fleet on the west coast of Mexico and sent it to the Moluccas under Alvaro de Saavedra to co-operate with Sebastian Cabot; but the latter had turned aside to explore the Plata.
- 1531-34 Francisco Pizarro discovered Peru; his associate, Diego de Almagro, discovered Northern Chili.
- 1534-35 Jacques Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence and sailed up as far as the present site of Montreal.
- 1536 Cortez discovered Lower California.
- 1540 Alarcon explored the Rio Colorado.
- 1540 Valdivia reached 40° South in Chili.
- 1540-41 Gonzales Pizarro crossed the Andes and reached the head waters of the Amazon. His associate, Francisco Orellana, followed to the mouth, reaching the sea in August, 1541. Narvaez, Cabeza de Vaca and Ferdinando de Soto followed Pineda, and their explorations with that of Vasquez Coronada, from Mexico to the Kansas-Nebraska prairies, had covered by 1545 the principal "features" of North America, south of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers.
- 1565 St. Augustine, Florida, was founded.
- 1580 Sir Francis Drake completed the first English circumnavigation, having visited the California Coast and annexed it to the Crown under the name of New Albion.

APPENDIX B

"Till the third day we saw not any of the people, then in a little boat three of them appeared * * * one of whom * * * attended us without any signe of feare. The next day came * * * the King's brother with forty or fifty men, proper people, and "in behaviour very civill * * * Not long after he brought his "wife and children, they were but of meane stature, but well "favored and very bashfull—she had a long coat of Leather, and "about her (waist) a peece of the same, about her forehead a band "of white corral, and so had her husband, and in her eares were "bracelets of pearle, hanging down to her middle of the bignesse "of great Pease. The rest of the women had Pendants of Copper,

and the other, the first of which, being
 the most ancient, is called the *Antiquities*,
 and the second, the *History*. The first
 is a general history of the world, from
 the beginning of time to the present
 age, and the second is a particular
 history of the British nation, from
 the first settlement of the island to
 the present time. The first is divided
 into four books, and the second into
 three. The first book of the *Antiquities*
 contains the history of the world from
 the beginning of time to the present
 age, and the second book contains the
 history of the British nation from the
 first settlement of the island to the
 present time. The third book contains
 the history of the British nation from
 the first settlement of the island to the
 present time. The fourth book contains
 the history of the British nation from
 the first settlement of the island to the
 present time. The first book of the
History contains the history of the
 British nation from the first settlement
 of the island to the present time. The
 second book contains the history of the
 British nation from the first settlement
 of the island to the present time. The
 third book contains the history of the
 British nation from the first settlement
 of the island to the present time.

THE HISTORY

of the British nation, from the first
 settlement of the island to the present
 time. The first book contains the
 history of the British nation from the
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 British nation from the first settlement
 of the island to the present time.

"and the Noblemen five or sixe in an eare; his apparrell as his wives,
 "onely the women weare their haire long on both sides, and the
 "men but on one; they are of colour yellow, but their hayre is black,
 "yet we saw children that had very fayre chestnut coloured hayre
 " * * * Their boats are but one great tree, which is but
 "burnt in the forme of a trough with gins and fire, till it be as they
 "would have it * * * Granganameo and his nobles wore cop-
 "per on their heads * * he sent us every day a brace of Bucks,
 "Conies, Hares, and Fish, sometimes Mellons, Walnuts, Cucumbers,
 "Pease and divers rootes * * *

1692166

"* * * * * their corne groweth three times in five moneths
 "—in May they sow, in July reape—in June they sow, in August
 "reape—in July sow in August reape. We put some of our Pease
 "in the ground, which in ten days were 14 inches high * * *
 "After this acquaintance myselfe with seven more went twenty myle
 "into the River Occam that runneth toward the Cittie Skicoack, and
 "the evening following we came to an Ile called Roanoak, from the
 "harbour where we entered seven leagues. At the North end was
 "9 houses, builded with cedar, fortified round with sharp trees,
 "and the entrance like a Turnpik * * *

"We heard often of the great river Occam, on which standeth
 "a Towne called Pomeiock * * * Into this river falleth another
 "called Cipo, where is founde many Mustells wherein are Pearles
 " * * * Towards the South, 4 dayes journey, is Sequotan, the
 "southernmost part of Wingandacoa * * * Adjoining to Seco-
 "tan beginneth the country Pomouik, belonging to the King called
 "Piamacum in the Country Nusiok upon the great River Neus. These
 "have mortall warres with Wingina, King of Wingandacoa * *
 "Beyond Roanoak are many Isles full of fruits * * those Iles
 "lye 200 myles in length, and between them and the mayne, a great
 "long sea, in some places 20, 40, or 50 myles broad, in others more,
 "some where lesse. And in this sea are 100 Iles of divers bignesses,
 "but to get into it, you have but 3 passages, and they very danger-
 "ous."

* * * * *

"Though this you see for most part be but the relations of Sal-
 "vages, because it is the first I thought it not a misse to remem-
 "ber them as they are written by them that returned and arrived
 "in England about the middest of September the same yeare (1585.)

²After burning the town "Sir Richard Greenville sailed for Hat-
 "teras, leaving the colony at Roanoak." Burke adds, that Manteo
 and Wanchese voluntarily went with the English on their return
 to England.

³Cambden says Lane carried the first tobacco to England: "this plant, called Uppowoc, is supposed to be brought from the isle of Tobago. But the Indians used it in every part of the American continent."

⁴Now the Roanoke.

⁵Anthony Wood says:

"Thomas Hariot went in 1584 with Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, where he was employed in the discovery and surveying thereof, &c. After his return Sir Walter got him into the acquaintance of that noble and generous Count, Henry (Percy) Earl of Northumberland: who, finding him to be a gentleman of an affable and peaceable nature and well read in the obscure parts of learning did allow him a yearly pension of £126. About the same time Robert Hues and Walter Warner, two other Mathematicians, who were also known to the said Count, did receive from him yearly pensions also, but of less value * * * When the said earl was committed to the Tower in 1606 Hariot, Hues and Warner were his constant companions, and were usually called the Earl of Northumberland's three Magi."

(See Collins *Peerage II*, p. 433.)

APPENDIX C

"They beleeeve * * * there is one chiefe God that has been from all eternitie * * they beleeeve the immortality of the Soule, when life departing from the body, according to the good or bad workes it hath done, it is carried up to the Tabernacles of the gods to perpetuall happiness, or to Popogusso, a great pit: which they thinke to be at the furthest parts of the world, where the Sunne sets, and there burne continually." * * *

"There was no Towne where they had practised any villany against us (we leaving it unpunished because we sought by all possible meanes to winne them by gentlenes) but within a few dayes after our departure they began to dye; in some Townes twenty, in some forty, in some sixty, and in one an hundred and twenty * * * And this hapned in no place (we could learn) where we had bin, but where they had used some practice to betray us * * * they were perswaded it was the worke of God through our meanes * * *

"This marveilous Accident in all the country wrought so strange opinions of us that they * * * thought we were not mortall, but that we were men of an old generation many yeares past, and risen againe from immortalitye. Some would prophesie there

The first thing we notice when we enter the room is the smell of the new carpet. It is a pleasant surprise, as the old carpet had been so worn and faded. The room is large and bright, with high ceilings and large windows. The furniture is simple and modern, and the overall atmosphere is one of comfort and relaxation.

As we walk through the room, we notice the details of the decor. The walls are painted a soft, neutral color, and the floor is covered in a plush, light-colored carpet. The lighting is warm and inviting, coming from a series of modern, minimalist lamps.

The room is a perfect blend of style and comfort, and it is clear that a great deal of thought and care has gone into its design. The attention to detail is evident in every corner, from the choice of fabrics to the placement of the furniture.

It is a pleasure to be in a room that is so well thought out and so comfortable. The design is a perfect example of how to create a space that is both functional and beautiful. The use of neutral colors and simple lines creates a sense of calm and tranquility, while the high-quality materials and attention to detail ensure that the room is both durable and stylish. The overall effect is one of a sophisticated and welcoming environment, one that is sure to make anyone who enters feel at home.

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"were more of our generation yet to come to kill theirs and take their places. Those that were to come after us they imagined to be in the ayre yet invisible and without bodies * * * and that they by our intreaties for love of us did make the people die as they did by shooting invisible bullets into them."

²John White had from Raleigh a charter of Incorporation, by the name of the Governor and assistants of the City of Raleigh in Virginia, with directions to set the town upon the river Chesapeake, the limit of the Northern discovery.

³Raleigh signed his patent by indenture, bearing the date March 7, 1588-89 to Thomas Smith and other merchants and adventurers, among whom was Governor White, with a donation of £100 for the propagation of the Christian religion in Virginia. (*Meade's Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia.*)

APPENDIX D

¹Christopher Newport (1565-1617) sailed in 1591 as Captain of the "*Golden Dragon*" with three ships for the West Indies. He sacked four Spanish towns and sunk twenty Spanish Ships. He joined Sir John Burgh, and assisted in sacking Madre di Dios, August 3, 1592. He came to Virginia in 1606, 1607-8, and in 1609 commanded the first expedition under the second Charter for Sir Thomas Gates. He made his last voyage to Virginia in 1611, and in 1612 entered the service of the East India Company, dying four years later of fever at Bantam.

²April 29, 1896, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, by permission of the United States Government, put upon the old lighthouse at Cape Henry a tablet of bronze, surmounted by a Latin cross, and bearing these words:

"Near this spot landed April 26th, 1607, Captain Gabriel Archer, "Hon. Geo. S. Percy, Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold, "Edward Maria Wingfield, with twenty-five others, who calling the "place Cape Henry, planted a cross April 29th, 1607."

Dei gratia Virginia condita.

(*Yeare booke for the A. P. V. A., 1896-97.*)

³Bartholomew Gosnold sailed for America in the *Concord*, 1602, landed on the Coast of Maine, discovered and named Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth's Island, now Cuttyhunk.

In 1606, largely through his efforts, an Association of London and West of England Merchants obtained a Charter from James I

EXTRACT

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, since the last meeting of the Board, on the 1st of January, 1880. The names are given in alphabetical order, and are followed by the date of admission, and the name of the person to whom the office was assigned.

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for colonizing Virginia: the letters patent were dated April 10th. He secured the services of Captain John Smith, and Sir Thomas Smith was appointed Treasurer.

The latter was a merchant of high standing, who had been successively appointed Governor of the East India Company, and Ambassador to Russia.

The Merchants of London, Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth were the first aroused, and the three ships fitted out were put under the command of Captain Christopher Newport.

He lived but a few weeks after landing at Jamestown, succumbing to the sickness that swept away half of the little colony. (August 22, 1607.)

*The London Company was a branch of a joint-stock company founded in London in 1606 for the purpose of planting two colonies in America. The two branches of the organization were called from their headquarters the London or Virginia and the Plymouth or North Virginia Companies.

To the London Company was assigned the territory between 34° and 38° N latitude, to the Plymouth Company that between 41° and 45°, while the region between 41° and 38° was to be under the control of the company which should found the first colony.

Newport's expedition which sailed Dec. 19, 1606, with three ships and 105 emigrants (of whom only 12 were laborers) was the first, and on May 13-23, 1607, they founded the settlement of Jamestown.

APPENDIX E

"The Sixth Voyage, 1606. John Smith writ this with his owne hand.")

"Upon the top of certaine red sandy hills in the woods (at Uttamussack) there are three great houses filled with images of their Kings and Devils and Tombes of their Predecessors. Those houses are neare sixtie foot in length, built arbour-wise, after their building. This place they count so holy as that but the Priests and Kings dare come into them: nor the Salvages dare not goe up the river in boats by it, but they solemnly cast some peece of copper, white beads or Pocones into the river for fear their Okee should be offended and revenged of them." * * * *

"In every territory of a Werowance is a temple and a priest; two or three or more. * * * *

"They have also certaine altar stones, some by their houses, others in the woods and wildernesses, where they have had any extraordinary accident or encounter.

The following are the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various offices of the Board of Education
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 Education for the year 1877-1878 are as follows:

"And as you travell, at those stones they will tell you the cause why they were there erected, which from age to age they instruct their children, as their best records of antiquities. Upon these they offer bloud, Deere suet and Tobacco. This they doe when they returne from the Warres, from hunting, and upon many other occasions * * * *

In storms they cast offerings into the sea or river with invocations, and before eating "the better sort will take the first bite and cast it in the fire."

"In some parts of the country they have yearly a sacrifice of children. Such a one was at Quiyo'cohanock, some ten myles from James Towne, and thus performed. Fifteene of the properest young boyes, between ten and fiftene yeares of age they painted white. Having brought them forth the people spent the forenoon in dancing and singing about them with rattles. In the afternoone they put those children to the roote of a tree. By them all the men stood in a guard, every one having a Bastinado in his hand, made of reeds bound together. This made a lane between them all along, through which there were appointed five young men to fetch these children: so every one of the five went through the guard to fetch a childe, each after other by turnes, the guard fiercely beating them with their Bastinados, and they patiently enduring and receiving all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the unmercifull blowes, that pay them soundly, though the children escape. All this while the women weepe and cry out very passionately, providing mats, skins, mosse, and dry wood, as things fitting their childrens funerals. After the children were thus passed the guard, the guard tore down the trees, branches and boughs with such violence that they rent the body, and made wreaths for their heads, or bedecked their hayre with the leaves. What els was done with the children was not seene, but they were all cast on a heape, in a valley as dead, where they made a great feast for all the company. The Werowance being demanded the meaning of this sacrifice, answered that the children were not all dead, but that the Okee or Divill did sucke the bloud from their left breast, who chanced to be his by Tot, till they were dead, but the rest were kept in the wilderness by the young men till nine moneths were expired, during which time they must not converse with any, and of these were made their priests and Conjurers. This sacrifice they held to be so necessary, that if they should omit it, their Okee or Devill * * * *
" * * * * would let them have no Deere, Turkies, Corne, nor fish, and yet besides, he would make a great slaughter amongst them."

²Sir George Somers or Summers (1554-1610), was born at or near Lyme Regis Dorsetshire. His Bermuda shipwreck is said to have given Shakespeare the setting for "*The Tempest*." The ship was Newport's "*Sea Venture*;" and the English made their way to Virginia in two small "cedar ships" which they built themselves.

APPENDIX F

"Extracts from Ralphe Hamor" (Edition printed at London by John Beale for William Wesley: dwelling at the signe of the Swanne, in Paul's Churchyard, 1615: presented to Historical Society of Virginia by Mr. Conway Robinson of Richmond, about 1855-6, having been obtained by him during a visit to England.)

"It chanced Powhatan's delight and darling, his daughter Pocahontas (whose fame hath even bin spread in England by the title of Nonparella of Virginia, in her princely progresse, if I may so terme it, took some pleasure (in the absense of Captaine Argall) to be among her friends at Pataomecke (as it seemeth by the relation I had) imploud thither, as shopkeepers to a Fare, to exchange some of her father's commodities for theirs, where residing some three months or longer, it fortun'd upon occasion either of promise or profit, Captaine Argall to arrive there, whom Pocahontas, desirous to renew her familiaritie with the English, and delighting to see them, as unknowne, fearfull perhaps to be surprised, would gladly visit, as she did, of whom no sooner had Captaine Argall intelligence but he delt with an old friend, and adopted brother of his, Japazeus, how and by what means he might procure her captive, assuring him that now or never was the time to pleasure him, if he intended indeede that love which he had made profession of, that in ransome of hir he might redeeme some of our English men and armes, now in the possession of her father, promising to use her with all faire, and gentle entreaty. Japazeus well assured that his brother, as he promised would use her courteously promised his best endeavours and secresie to accomplish his desire, and thus wrought it, making his wife an instrument (which sex have ever bin most powerfull in beguiling inticements) to effect his plot which hee had thus laid * * * *

"Pocahontas * * * being most possessed with feare, and desire of returne * * * hastened Japazeus to be gon. Capt. Argall having secretly well rewarded him * * * permitted both him and his wife to returne, but told him that for divers considerations, as for that his father had then eight of our English men, many swords, peices and other tooles, which he had at severall times by trecherous murdering our men, taken from

"them * * * he would reserve Pocahontas whereat she began to
 "be exceeding pensive and discontented. * * * much adoe there
 "was to perswade her to be patient, which with extraordinary
 "curteous usage, by little and little was wrought in her, and so to
 "Jamestowne she was brought, a messenger to her father forthwith
 "despatched to advertise him that his * * * daughter was in
 "the hands and possession of the English: ther to be kept until
 "he should ransom her with our men, swords, pieces, and other
 "tools * * * The news was unwelcome, and troublesome unto
 "him, partly for the love he bare his daughter, and partly for the
 "love he bare to our men, his prisoners, of whom though with
 "us they were unapt for any employment he made great use:
 "and those swords, and pieces of ours, (which though of no use to
 "him) it delighted him to view and look upon."

* * * * *

²In *The Court and Times of James I, Vol. I, p. 262*, John Chamberlain, Esq., writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, August 1, 1613, says:

"There is a ship come from Virginia, with news of their well-doing which puts some life into that action that before was almost at the last cast. They have taken a daughter of a king that was their greatest enemy as she was going a feasting upon a river to visit certain friends: for whose ransom the father offers whatsoever is in his power, and to become their friend, and to bring them where they shall meet with gold mines. They proposed unto him three conditions:—To deliver all the English fugitives: to render all manner of arms or weapons of theirs that are come to his hands: and to give them 300 quarters of corn. The first two he performed readily, and promiseth the other at their harvest if his daughter may be well used in the meantime * * * "

APPENDIX G

In a letter to the Bishop of London, June 18, 1613-14 (See Bishop Meade's *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia. Vol. I, p. 79.*), Sir Thomas Dale writes:

"Powhatan's daughter I caused to be carefully instructed in the
 "Christian religion, who, after she had made some good progress
 "therein, renounced publicly her country's idolatry, openly confessed
 "her Christian faith, was, as she desired, baptized, and is since mar-
 "ried to an English gentleman of good understanding (as by his

"letter unto me containing the reasons of his marriage of her, you
 "may perceive) another knot to bind this peace the stronger. Her
 "father and friends gave apprehension to it, and her uncle gave her
 "to him in the Church. She lives civilly and lovingly with him, and
 "I trust will increase in goodness, as the knowledge of God in-
 "creaseth in her. She will go to England with me; and were it but
 "the gaining of this one soul, I will think my time and toil and
 "present stay well spent."

On p. 126, in Rolfe's letter to Sir Thomas Dale, appears:

"* * Pocahontas, to whom my heartie and best thoughts are and
 "have a long time bin so intangled and enthralled * * *"

Mr. Whittaker writes thus to his cousin the Minister of Black-
 Friars' Bridge, London, as to the baptism of Pocohontas:

"To my verie deere and loving cosen:

"SIR: The colony here is much better. Sir Thomas Dale, our re-
 "ligious and valient Governour hath * * * by warre upon our
 "enemies, and kind usage of our friends * * * brought them to
 "seek for peace of us which is made, and they dare not breake. But
 "that which is best, one Pocahontas or Matoa, the daughter of Pow-
 "hatan, is married to an honest and descreete English gentleman,
 "Maister Rolfe, and that after she had openly renounced her countrey
 "Idolatry, confessed the faith of Jesus Christ, and was baptized;
 "which thing Sir Thomas Dale had laboured a long time to ground
 "in her.

"* * * * For me, though my promis of 3 years service to my
 "country be expired, yet I will abide in my vocation here untill I be
 "lawfully called from hence * . * *

"I rest forever your most deere and loving cosen,

ALEX. WHITTAKER."

"Virginia, June 18, 1614.

APPENDIX H

Wm. Parker's Narration: "It pleased Sir Thomas Dale before my
 "returne to England, because I would be able to speake somewhat
 "of my owne knowledge, to give mee leave to visit Powhatan and
 "his Court * * * * *

"I came to Matchot next night where the King lay upon the
 "Rivel Pamavuke: * * * * hee began with mee, and demanded
 "for the chaine of pearle he sent his brother, Sir Thomas Dale, at
 "his first arrivall, which was a token betwixt them when ever hee
 "should send a messenger from himselfe to him, he should weare

"that chaine about his necke, since the peace was concluded, other
 "waies hee was to binde him and send him home * * * I re-
 "plyed * * * with which answer he was contented, and so con-
 "ducted us to his house, where was a guard of two hundred Bow-
 "men, that alwaies attend his person. The first thing he did, he
 "offered me a pipe of Tobacco, then asked mee how his brother
 "Sir Thomas Dale did; and his daughter, and unknowne sonne, and
 "how they lived, loved and liked; I told him his brother was well,
 "and his daughter so contented, she would not live againe with
 "him; whereat he laughed, and demanded the cause of my coming:
 "I told him my message was private, and I was to deliver it onely
 "to himselfe and Papaschicher, one of my guides that was acquainted
 "with it: he instantly commanded all out of the house, but onely
 "his two Queenes, that alwaies sit by him, and bade me speake on.

"I told him by my Interpreter: Sir Thomas Dale hath sent you
 "two pieces of copper, five strings of blue and white Beads, five
 "wooden Combes, ten fish-hookes, a paire of Knives, and that when
 "you would send for it, hee would give you a Grindstone: all this
 "pleased him. But when I told him his brother Dale hearing of the
 "fame of his youngest daughter, desiring in any case he would send
 "her by me unto him, in testimonie of his love, as well for that he
 "intended to marry her, as the desire her sister had to see her, be-
 "cause being now one people, and hee desirous forever to dwell in
 "his Countrie, he conceived there could not be a truer assurance of
 "peace and friendship, than in such a naturall band of an united
 "union."

* * * * *

APPENDIX I

Purchas (the compiler of "*Purchas's Pilgrims*") says:

"She did not accustom herself to civillitie, but still carried herself
 "as the daughter of a King, and was accordingly respected, not only
 "by the company (London Company) which allowed provision for
 "herself and son; but of divers particular persons, of honor, in their
 "hopeful zeal by her to advance Christianity. I was present when
 "my honorable and reverend patron, the Lord Bishop of London.
 "Dr. King, entertained her with festival and state and pomp be-
 "yond what I have seen in his great hospitalitie afforded to other
 "ladies. At her return towards Virginia, she came to Gravesend,
 "to her end and grave, having given great demonstration of her
 "Christian sincerity, as the first fruits of Virginian conversions,
 "leaving her a godly memory and the hopes of her resurrection, her

"soul aspiring to see and enjoy presently in Heaven what here she
"had joyd to hear and believe of her beloved Saviour."

In "*The Court and Times of James*," Vol. I, p. 387.

John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, January 18, 1616.

"* * * the Virginia woman Pocahontas with her father coun-
"sellor have been with the King and graciously used, and both she
"and her assistant well placed at the masque. She is on her return
"* * * if the wind would come about to send them away."

APPENDIX J

Bishop Meade in his *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*. Vol. I, p. 135, states that after her (Pocahontas) death a letter to the London Company, written in 1617, from Va., says:

* * "Powhatan goes about visiting his country, taking his
"pleasure in good friendship with us: sorry for the death of his
"daughter, but glad her son is living. So does Opecancanough.
"They both wish to see the boy, but do not wish him to come to
"Virginia until he is a man."

As late as 1641 Thos. Rolfe asks and obtains from the Assembly leave to visit his uncle Opecancanough.

John Rolfe d. 1622. He married three times, Pocahontas being his second wife.

APPENDIX K

Smith says: "She was buried in the Cancel of the Church at
"Gravesend on the 21st day of March, 1616-1617, being then in
"the 22nd year of her age. Her husband grieved sorely for her,
"but he returned with Argall, leaving his little child, Thomas, at
"Plymouth with Sir Lewis Stukely, who earnestly desired the keep-
"ing of him."

* * * * *

"Poor little maid! I sorrowed much for her thus early death,
"and even now cannot think of it without grief, for I felt toward
"her as if she were mine own daughter. Her father, Powhatan,
"lived not long after her, for he died in Apr., 1618."

²In the Calendar of State papers (Domestic Series) it is said:

March 21, 1616-1617, "the Virginia woman died at Gravesend on
"her return."

³Melvin Arthur Lane, in his "Story of Pocahontas" (*The Strand Magazine*, No. 187, August, 1906) states:

"Tradition says that her decease occurred at a little cottage then standing in the present Stone street, Gravesend * * *"

"The Parish Register of St. George's Church contains the entry: '1616, March 21st, Rebecca Wrolfe, wyffe of Thomas Wrolfe, gent., a Virginia lady borne, was buried in ye chancell.'"

* * * * *

"The reason for believing that St. George's Churchyard possesses the honor of being the resting place of Pocahontas is that no burials are recorded as having taken place in the old churchyard of St. Mary's after the year 1598.

* * * * *

"St. George's was licensed for worship in 1497 * * * It was consecrated by Bishop Fisher in 1510. In 1544 Henry VIII made it the parish church of Gravesend, and in 1727 it was destroyed by fire. By order of King George II it was rebuilt in 1732, and in 1892 * * * a new chancel was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester * * * the changes * * * will show the futility of * * the proposed plan to bring the remains of Pocahontas back to Jamestown."

"The white marble tablet * * * placed near the chancel of St. George's Church * * * is the gift * * * of the late rector of the parish, John H. Haslam, who before his death planned also in her memory to place a stained glass window in the church."

HOMES OF DALE, ROLFE AND POCAHONTAS

Bishop Meade's *Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia*, Vol. I, Edition of 1857.

"About twelve or fifteen miles below Richmond on the north side of the James River lies a tract of land * * * the second settlement in the Colony, with the exception of the feeble attempts at the Falls of James River, at Nansemond and Hampton.

"In 1611 Sir Thomas Dale divided the colonists with Governor Gates, and brought with him 350 men (chiefly German labourers) and built three rows of houses for them, a church, a house for himself, and others for 'the honester sort of people' * * * the place was afterwards called 'Farrar's Island' * * * sometimes the Great Bend * * It has also been called Dutch Gap, because * * * of the commencement of a (canal) by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow neck * * * Another name was * * * Dale's Gift, because Sir Thomas here first divided lands to the colonists, who hitherto (while at Jamestown) lived in common.

"The city was called * * * after Prince Henry * * * con-tracted to Henrico * * * they (visitors) may verify * * *

"on the ground * * * may gather up broken bricks worn by
 "the ploughshare for one or two centuries on the well known
 "spots where the houses of Dale, Rolfe and Pocahontas once stood
 * * *

"* * * * Mr. Whittaker, in order to be convenient to his
 "whole parish, chose for his residence what is well known at this
 "day (1857) as Rock Hall, on the Southern bank of James River,
 "in what is now Chesterfield, and opposite to the lowest part of
 "the Great Bend. At this point Sir Thomas Dale built him a par-
 "sonage and set apart his glebe. It was probably in crossing the
 "river near his house, in order to visit his parishioners on the island
 "that he was drowned. * * *

"Mr. Rolfe's house and residence were about two miles from the
 "city of Henrico, down the river, where the court house afterwards
 "stood * * * All these sites are well known, and constitute
 "what was called Varina."

SYNOPSIS AND DATES (Captain Smith.)

- 1585 Sir R. Greenville, sent with 108, he left for a plantation. Discovery of the Rivers Chawonok and Maratoc. Trechery of their King who with eight more slaine, and they all returned to England againe the same yeare with Sir Francis Drake.
- 1586 Sir Richard Greenvill sent to supply them. Not finding them left fiftie.
- 1587 Master White sent to relieve them, found they were all slaine yet left 115 and departed.
- 1589 Returning the second time, he could not heare of them.
- 1602 A discovery by Captaine Gosnoll.
- 1603 The voyage of Captaine Pring.
- 1605 The discovery of Captaine Waymouth.
- 1606 Orders. Indian assault. Ships returne. Names of first planters.
- 1607 James Towne, 3 plots to abandon settlement. Smith's capture.
- 1608 His discoveries.
- 1609 His return to England.
- 1610 Arrivall of Sir Thos. Gates.
- 1611 Arrivall of Sir Thomas Dale.
- 1612 Second arrivall of Sir Thomas Gates. How Captaine Argall took Pocahontas prisoner.
- 1613 The marriage of Pocahontas.
- 1614 The government gift to Sir Thomas Dale.
- 1615 Dale with Pocahontas comes for England.
- 1616 A relation to Queen Anne of the quality and condition of Pocahontas: how the Queen entertained her.

THE PORTRAITS OF POCAHONTAS

The portraits of Pocahontas given in this pamphlet are known respectively as:

The Booton Hall Portrait,
The Sedgeford Hall Portrait, and
The Turkey Island Portrait.
An ideal picture by Thos. Sully.
An ideal picture by Robert M. Sully.

Other well known compositions, with the gentle Princess as a central figure are—The Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman and the Marriage of Pocahontas, by Brueckner.

There is also a set of quaint needlework pictures of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, made by two Rolfe sisters for a third; the historic scenes, carefully studied and designed, form the border of a counterpane now in Australia, all of which is delightfully told by Mrs. Raymond Blathwayt in the "*Wide Awake*" of 1886.

And in John Esten Cooke's "My Lady Pocahontas," Thackeray's Ballads and Tales, Mrs. Sigourney's poems, and the Rev. Prescott Hiller's long poem are to be found the most familiar word-pictures.

It is not known who painted the Booton Hall portrait, but it was engraved by Simon de Passe, whose family came from the Low Countries, and numbered among its members several engravers. He was born in Utrecht in 1591, and practiced his art in England for about ten years, beginning in 1613.

He was not a painter, but engraved portraits chiefly from Nicholas Hilliard—among them James I, Prince Henry, the Earl of Somerset and the Duke of Buckingham.

It was presented to the last Peter Elwin of Booton Hall, Norfolk, by Mme. Zuchelli. He was born in 1730, and died in 1798, and was a descendant of the daughter and heiress of Anthony Rolfe of Tuttington, who married an Elwin.

Mr. Hastings Elwin of Gorleston Hall had it for many years, but it is now in the possession of Mrs. Herbert Jones of Sculthorpe Hall, Norfolk.

It is two feet six and a half inches high, and two feet one inch wide, and bears the inscription:

"Matoaka alias Rebecka Filia potentiss Princ Powhatani Imp.
Virginiae."

The Sedgeford Hall portrait which Mrs. Blathwayt calls "The Heacham Hall Portrait" represents Pocahontas with her little son, and is a spirited and most interesting picture. The tunic is crimson, the lower dress olive green, and the ornaments of silver on both are quaint, almost barbaric in design. The famous shell ear-rings are in her ears, and a string of large pearls around her neck.

This portrait was purchased by the head of the Rolfe family from Mrs. Charlton, who stated that "her husband had bought "it in America years ago."

The present owner, Mr. Ingleby, says that while it undoubtedly does represent Pocahontas and her son, a careful examination of the canvas has convinced him that it is not a contemporary portrait. So it will not be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition.

The Turkey Island portrait is that presented to Mr. Ryland Randolph, by the English owners, together with one of Rolfe.

Mr. Randolph was the son of Richard Randolph of Curles, in Henrico, and his wife, Jane Bolling.

Jane Bolling was the daughter of John Bolling, son of Col. Robert Bolling, and his wife, Jane Rolfe.

Jane Rolfe was the daughter of Thos. Rolfe, and his wife Jane Poythress or Poyers.

Thos. Rolfe was the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.

The presentation of the portraits named was made in a peculiarly graceful fashion; they arrived safely in Virginia, and were hung up in the mansion at Turkey Island.

Mr. Randolph died in 1784, and when his estate was settled the portraits were purchased by Mr. Thos. Bolling, of "Cobbs," Chesterfield County, with the consent of the other four claimants, the lot (drawn by agreement) falling to him; all of which is set forth in the statement of David Meade Randolph, who was the executor of the said Ryland Randolph.

Mr. William Murray Robinsor in a letter to the *Richmond Enquirer* dated Sept. 3, 1830, stated the original portrait was then in his possession, having been taken by his father, Doctor Thos. Robinsor, from "Cobbs" (which had been sold by Mr. Wm. Bolling, son of Mr. Thomas Bolling) with the consent of Mr. Edward Lynch, the owner.

"It was a panel picture let into the wainscot," and was left in the house when it was sold.

It had been copied by Robert M. Sully of Richmond, who, with others placed credence "in its authenticity as a portrait."

This Mr. Wm. Bolling denied in the *Enquirer*, stating that neither his father nor himself ever valued the picture which represented "a female of sallow complexion with a head of thick curled hair,

"but that his father perceived some resemblance of feature between the male portrait and that of his grandfather, John Bolling."

The communications assumed the form of a sharp controversy, and continued in the *Enquirer* during August and September, 1830. Many regarded the picture as genuine, and it was reproduced in McKenney & Hall's "*Indian Tribes of North America*," 1844. Vol. III, p. 64.

The author's copy bears the inscription:

"POCAHONTAS

"The original portrait, painted in London in 1616, was copied "by Sully in 1830. From that copy this likeness was engraved. "For detailed evidence of its authenticity see McKenney & Hall's "work on the North American Indians, Rice & Clark's edition, "Philadelphia." On stone by A. Newsam. F. S. Duval, Lith., Phila., and it is the one colored plate in the "*Memoirs, &c.*" of Colonel Thomas Loraine McKenney who, at the request of President Madison, organized the Indian Bureau and administered its affairs for twenty years.

David Meade Randolph stated in the *Enquirer* he had been informed by an English correspondent that the portraits of Pocahontas and Rolfe were "copied for Ryland Randolph from originals in "Warwickshire while he was there."

In the appendix of Hall and McKenney's *Indian Tribes* many documents are printed which, in abstract form, are quoted herewith:

Copy of Statement of Doctor T. Robinson of Petersburg, Va. Aug. 20, 1843.

"The Indian picture copied by Mr. Sully, the original of which is "now in my possession, was shown me at Cobbs seventeen or eighteen "years ago by Mr. Bolling as the portrait of Pocahontas. Mrs. B., "then proprietor of the portrait was a descendant * * * A "slight inspection of the costume satisfied me that this was the only "portrait of a female painted in the reign of James I among the "family pictures.

"With very great pleasure I bear testimony to the rigid fidelity "with which Mr. S. has copied this very interesting portrait * * * "likeness, costume and attitude have been preserved with great exactness.

"The original is crumbling so rapidly it may be considered as having already passed out of existence."

Mrs. Anne Robinson says:

"From my earliest recollection I have been accustomed to see "the picture copied by Mr. Sully in the house of my grandfather,

"Mr. T. Bolling, of Cobbs * * * my grandmother. Mrs. Bitty "Bolling, (was familiar with it) * * * neither entertained a "doubt that the picture was a portrait of Pocahontas. My father, "also a descendant, was well acquainted with the history of the "picture."

"In 1788-9 David Meade Randolph lived at Presqu' Isle, one mile from Bermuda Hundred; Captain Watson of the brig *Jane* of Washington brought him several packages of books with letters from Jonah Wheeler of the commercial house, Gerard, Preston, Winder & Wheeler, in Liverpool. Mr. Wheeler sent the books because Mr. Randolph was a descendant of Pocahontas.

Mr. Wheeler's mother told of a Mr. Randolph or Bolling going into Warwickshire, 150 miles from London, in pursuit of pictures of Rolfe and Pocahontas. The family there, descended from Rolfe not from Pocahontas, gave them, "refusing any premium."

(Letter from Richard Randolph, Esq., of Va., written in Washington.)

"In Nov. 20, 1843, the remains of the original were in the possession of Dr. Thos Robinson in Petersburg, Va. Mr. Sully employed great labor in attaching the decaying parts together so as "to bring the whole within his power, and he succeeded."

The ideal portrait of Pocahontas, painted by Robert M. Sully, is owned by the Virginia Historical Society. The other, in beautiful bright colors, is by his uncle (Thos. Sully), who states of it: "The portrait I painted and presented to the Historical Society "of Virginia was copied in part from the portrait in the Indian "Gallery published by Daniel Rice and Z. Clark. In my opinion "the copy by my nephew is best entitled to authenticity."

The late Charles Campbell (author of a *History of Virginia*) stated that the original at Cobbs, "being much defaced, Sully was allowed "to take it, clean it, and" he adds "to alter the features and complexion to his own fancy."

The editor who presents the case in *The Virginia Company, Vol. I*, was informed by the late Hon. John Robertson of Richmond that the panel picture represented "a stout blonde English woman. Thos. "Sully's preserves the fullness of bust, but the size of the head is "disproportionate, the features more nearly those of a Spanish "Senorita, the complexion being dark, the hair and the eyes black, "the former straight and falling loosely about the shoulders.

"The female, however, has a pearl necklace around her neck, "and holds a feather fan in one shapely hand."

"The other ideal by R. M. Sully is gypsy in feature and willowy "or serpentine in form."

Miss Black of the Church House, Heacham, King's Lynn, Norfolk, is reckoned by her Rolfe kindred to be the best authority in

all matters pertaining to the family history. Her letter of August 6, 1906, to the author, conveys so much information and is so illuminative that it is quoted entire:

The Church House,
Heacham, King's Lynn, England,
August, 6, 1906.

"DEAR MADAM:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter to Captain Neville-Rolfe *re* Pocahontas, but I have been trying all this time to get Mrs. Girdlestone Rolfe's address, and have not yet succeeded in finding her. The ear-rings of Pocahontas have descended in her husband's branch of the family. She allowed me to see them in 1886, when a sketch of them was made for the American Magazine, *Wide Awake*, which had a very interesting article on Pocahontas in November of that year.

In reply to your questions seriatim.

I. By the Booton Hall portrait I presume you mean the one in Court dress in the possession of Mrs. Herbert Jones, Sculthorpe Hall, Norfolk. It is called by us the Gorleston or De Passe portrait, * * * *

It came through the Elwins. It has been engraved more than once I believe. The engraving at Heacham is published by Richardson, and is dated August 10, 1798. * * * I do not know the "Turkey Island" portrait. Is it that one now at Sedgeford Hall, King's Lynn, which represents Pocahontas with her little son Thomas? The painting (in oils) is apparently very old, but the painter is unknown. The curious point about the picture is that the white shell ear-rings are *identical* with those in the possession of Mrs. J. Girdlestone Rolfe.

II. I do not know of any relics of Pocahontas except the ear-rings and the brown earthenware vase, which is, or was, *I believe*, in the possession of the Leighs of Addington, descended from Anthony Rolfe of Tuttington.

III. The Rolfes of Heacham are not *descended* from Pocahontas—but they claim, from unbroken oral tradition, that John Rolfe, who accompanied Sir Thomas Dale of Virginia and afterwards married Pocahontas, was the son of John (or Johannes) Rolfe of Heacham.

I fear there are no *documents* to prove this. It is a family tradition, but it seems eminently probable, considering the number of young men who went out from this corner of Norfolk at that time—Cobbes, Spelmans, &c.

IV. The 17th-century dates are always puzzling from the months up to March 25th reckoning with the *previous* year—but in England

THE HISTORY OF THE

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the change in the calendar took place only in 1752. Was it earlier in America?

I do not know any foundation for the statement that Pocahontas died of small-pox—but judging from its fearful ravages at that time it would seem not unlikely.

I do not know whether a copy of the interesting Latin inscription over the tomb of Johannes Rolfe (died 1594) would be of any value for your purposes.

If so I should be happy to send it to you.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. BLACK.

In the deep interest excited by Pocahontas, but little is generally said of her husband and his family; therefore, the following is a valuable addition to their history:

Under date of July 19, 1906, Captain Herbert Neville-Rolfe sends the following table:

"The present Rolfes are collaterals, and trace their direct descent "from 1559."

Eustacius Rolfe married Johanna Jenner,
buried in Heacham Church. May 27, 1560.
d. Jan. 1593.

Johannes Rolfe,
b. 1562,
d. 1594,
buried in Heacham Church,
married Aet. 20.
Dorothy Mason, Aet 17.
b. 1565 (about),
d. 1645.

Eustacius—(Twins)—John		Edward,
died in infancy,	went to Virginia with	born 22d February,
2d June, 1588,	Sir Thomas Dale in	1591. No further entry
buried in Heacham	1611,	in the register.
Church.	m.	
Pocahontas.		
She died at		
Gravesend. 1616.		

"N. B. There exists a break of about 40 years in the Registers "about the time of Cromwell (1644)"

"The next to be buried at Heacham Church appears several generations later, viz., Jonas, born 1677, died 1726. I have his portrait, "and that of his father and grandfather. He was my g—g—g—g "grandfather."

There is a Henry Rolfe, frequently spoken of as the brother of John. It was he who on the death of John Rolfe, petitioned the House of Burgesses for "his indemnity, having brought up the "child his brother had by the daughter of Powhatan, which is yet "living and in his custody."

Sir Lewis Stukely, who took the little fellow when his mother died, was Vice Admiral of Devon.

John Rolfe was the Secretary and Recorder General of Virginia, and the inscription quoted from the Heacham tomb would seem to prove him heir to qualities that were great as well as good.

"The Rolfe family has been in Norfolk since Saxon times, "Rolf" in *Domesday Book* owning twenty-eight carucates of land "at Horsea near Yarmouth. He was one of the many small owners "of Danish or Norwegian extraction left undisturbed by William the "Conqueror. There were 1,600 of these in Norfolk alone."

If the old tradition that the mother of Pocahontas was of Runic descent should prove to have any foundation, how curious would be the union of Rolfe and Pocahontas.

NOTES ON THE AMERICAN INDIANS

(See Powell, McGee, Mallery, Burke, Holmes, *et al.*)

The author has compiled these notes with special reference to the Algonquin, Iroquois, and the Pamunkey, (of which last tribe Opecancanough was the King,) in order to further illustrate the conditions surrounding the Virginia colony, and the odds against which the planters struggled.

From the Arctic circle to Rio Grande (except in California) the native dress was usually of buckskin, consisting for the men of a shirt (frequently fringed with scalp-locks) the G string or breech cloth, leggings and moccasins; and for the women of a short sleeved tunic, waist-cloth or apron, belt for knife and sewing-awl. In cold weather and on ceremonial occasions a decorated robe was worn. The Eastern leggings and moccasins were made in one piece.

The Western moccasins were made with a separate sole of raw-hide.

On the Northwest coast women's dresses were often made of bark fibre.

Head-flattening was practised by the Choctaw and some of the Carolina tribes.

Ear-pendants for both sexes were almost universal.

Except with the tattooed tribes, painting was an essential part of full dress, colors and designs varying according to the occasion or the particular "medicine" of the individual.

Necklaces of shell, turquoise, mussel pearls, or (among the Navaho) of silver beads were worn with breast plates and gorgets of shell, bone, and bracelets of copper. Elk-teeth, porcupine quills, antelope hoofs, small tortoise-shells, and grizzly bears claws are still made into ornaments, and the author has seen one great chief's trophy which was formed of ten index-fingers pierced and strung into a necklace. Feathers and small objects believed to have a mysterious protecting influence are worn in the hair, and the dress is decorated with them. Prayer-feathers are still attached to shields, coup sticks, etc.

In the East when prisoners were taken the decision of their fate was usually left to the women of the tribe.

THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN, THE FIRST YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF THE PRESIDENT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WAS
A YEAR OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES. IT WAS A YEAR OF GREAT VICTORIES
AND OF GREAT SUFFERING.

IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, THE PRESIDENT, THEODORE
ROOSEVELT, WAS ELECTED TO HIS SECOND TERM OF
OFFICE. HE WAS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF
THE PEOPLE, AND HIS ELECTION WAS A GREAT
VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. HE WAS
ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE,
AND HIS ELECTION WAS A GREAT VICTORY FOR
THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, THE PRESIDENT, THEODORE
ROOSEVELT, WAS ELECTED TO HIS SECOND TERM OF
OFFICE. HE WAS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF
THE PEOPLE, AND HIS ELECTION WAS A GREAT
VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, THE PRESIDENT, THEODORE
ROOSEVELT, WAS ELECTED TO HIS SECOND TERM OF
OFFICE. HE WAS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF
THE PEOPLE, AND HIS ELECTION WAS A GREAT
VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. HE WAS
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LARGE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, AND HIS
ELECTION WAS A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY.

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, THE PRESIDENT, THEODORE
ROOSEVELT, WAS ELECTED TO HIS SECOND TERM OF
OFFICE. HE WAS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF
THE PEOPLE, AND HIS ELECTION WAS A GREAT
VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Dances were either sacred or ceremonial. Many were pantomimic, the performers wearing masks or other costumes intended to symbolize animals or mythic characters whose cries and actions they imitated.

Drums, the flageolet or flute, the eagle bone whistle, and rattles of various kinds were used.

The Rattle was used in the doctors' incantation and in the peyote ceremony (the Cactus dance.)

The Whistle in the Sun-dance.

The Flute in the young men's wooings.

Songs on every occasion.

Sun, fire and water were elemental gods, and the buffalo, eagle and rattle-snake were the gods among the animals, while vegetable gods are embodied in cedar, cottonwood, corn, tobacco and peyote. (*Lophophora Williamsii*.)

Four was a sacred number as referring to the Cardinal Points.

Colors had symbolic meanings, and sometimes sex and local abiding places.

Among the Cherokees, the Red gods of victory live in the Sun-land—East. The Blue spirits of disaster live in the North.

Among the Creeks the red towns alone had the right to manage war affairs, and those of the white towns alone could manage peace.

Certain tribes had tribal "medicine," as the Kiowas who had Taimé, an image of stone. The Cheyennes had sacred arrows. The Omahas had their great shell.

The Pawnees anciently sacrificed a captive girl annually to the goddess of fertility.

The cannibalistic practices of Eastern tribes after a victory and the cannibal feast of the N. W. coast (in which a slave was the usual victim) were more or less sacrificial in their motive.

Among the great ceremonial dances are:

The Green Corn dance, among the Eastern tribes.

The Medicine Lodge.

The Sun Dance.

The Ghost Dance, and among the Moquis

The Snake Dance.

The Clan system divided the tribe into certain families or gentes, the members of which were considered too closely related to marry in the clan. Children belonged to the mother's clan, and descent was in the female line. Each clan had its totem, and clans were named for animals or plants.

In exceptional cases tribes combined into Confederacies, as the Iroquois and Creeks.

Slavery was a custom.

In the Eastern tribes women were complete mistress in household affairs, and had a voice or a representation in the councils.

With the Iroquois all important questions must be passed on by a council of women, who alone had the right to declare war.

The right of adoption, which meant the fate of captives, rested also with the women.

Polygamy was recognized in all the tribes except the Pueblos.

In the United States there are now but 260,000 Indians (1903.)

In British America 100,000.

In Alaska 20,000.

The Algonquin stock formerly occupied nearly the whole area (except that occupied by the Iroquois tribes) stretching from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains to North, and extending Southward to Pamlico Sound on the coast and the Cumberland River in the interior. It included several hundred tribes and sub-tribes speaking probably 40 distinct languages, besides a large number of dialects.

The North Atlantic Coast from the St. John to the Delaware is the region from which the cognate tribes migrated west and south.

As the earliest white settlements were made in Canada, New England, New York and Virginia, the history of these people is better known, and the languages have been more studied than of any others North of Mexico.

For full 200 years they opposed the advance of white men step by step under such leaders as Opechancanough, Philip, Pontiac and Tecumseh.

In 1902 they numbered 82,000, of whom about 43,000 are in the United States, the rest being in Canada, except a few hundred refugees in Mexico.

The principal tribes were:

Algonquin.	Pennacook.	Menomini.
Cree.	Mohegan.	Sack.
Wampanoag.	Mohican.	Kickapoo.
Lenapi or Delaware.	Shawano.	Cheyenne.
Amalecite.	Nescapi.	Ottawa.
Abnaki.	Massachusetts.	Pottawatomi.
Narragansett.	Montauk.	Fox.
Nanticoke.	Powhatan.	Blackfoot.
Pamlico.	Ojibwa.	Arapaho.
Micmac.		

In our own day Essene the Ojibwa is one of the most representative types of this stock.

The Iroquoian stock occupied Ontario, New York, Ohio, Pennsyl-

vania, with portions of eastern Virginia and N. C., and the whole of the southern Alleghany region.

The Iroquois, or Confederated Five Nations of New York were:

Mohawk.	Onondaga.	Seneca.
Oneida.	Cayuga.	

Other important tribes were Wyandot or Huron, Neutral Nation, Erie, Conestoga, Nottoway, Meherrin, Tuscarora and Cherokee.

The early home of the Iroquois was the lower St. Lawrence, and their removal was due to the hostility of the Algonquin tribes. In 1535 Cartier found an Iroquoian people holding the sites of Montreal and Quebec. The Algonquin invasion was checked by the Iroquois League.

All tribes of this stock were agricultural, they had fields of corn, pumpkins, and tobacco, to which they added apple and peach orchards.

In the North they occupied communal "long houses" of poles overlaid with bark shaped like the top of a Conestoga wagon, and sometimes from 80 to 100 feet in length.

Shortly after the withdrawal of the Hurons and Iroquois from the Saint Lawrence, (the Cherokee migration long ante-dated this) about the middle of the 16th century, the Five Nations were persuaded by their traditional legislator Hiawatha to form a league on such a well ordered plan that it has endured for more than three centuries, and exists today as their ruling government.

In the American Revolution, the Six Nations (the Tuscarora, who had been driven out of North Carolina by the settlers in 1715 removed to N. Y., were given land by the Iroquois and admitted as the Sixth Nation) in the League Council declared for neutrality, while allowing each tribe to take sides as they saw fit. The great majority sided against the Americans, only the Oneida and part of the Tuscarora refusing.

The Mohawk and Cayuga followed their chief Brant in a body to Canada.

They are settled on Grand River and Quinte Bay, Thomas River and Gibson.

The Catholic Iroquois are at Caughnawaga, 1,325 at St. Regis, and 440 at the Lake of the Two Mountains, but they are no longer affiliated with the League.

Those of the Caughnawaga constitute the largest single Indian settlement north of Mexico (1,960.)

The three most remarkable features of the Iroquoian system were: the council of matrons, the wholesale adoption of prisoners to full tribal rights, and their capacity for confederating.

There are about 17,000 left.

Pamunkey: After Powhatan's death his successor Opechancanough organized a conspiracy to drive the whites from the country.

On March 22, 1622 the war began with a general massacre, in which 347 perished and the majority of the scattered settlements were destroyed. For 14 years the war lasted, being concluded only when both sides were exhausted, by the peace of 1636.

In the battle of Pamunkey, 1625, his 1,000 warriors were defeated and his chief town destroyed.

In 1644 Opechancanough, organized a second conspiracy, and another massacre destroyed 300 settlers. Within a year, however, the chief, now very old and nearly blind, was captured, and while a prisoner was shot by his guard; each remaining tribe made what terms it could for itself, and the confederacy came to an end.

In 1654 the Pamunkey suffered a terrible blow in the death of Totopotomoi with nearly a hundred of their men who had volunteered to help the English to repel the invasion of a hostile mountain tribe. Queen Anne, widow and successor of Totopotomoi, maintained her friendship with the English, and for her services in later Indian wars was presented with a silver coronet by the English Government.

The Census of 1669 showed that the 2,400 warriors of sixty years before were reduced to 528, a diminution of perhaps 8,000 to 1,600 souls, hardly one-fifth of the original number.

In the war of Bacon's Rebellion 1675-76 they were practically annihilated, the fort near the site of Richmond was stormed, and men, women and children massacred.

Those who escaped were allowed to live, on condition of an annual tribute from each village.

In 1684, 4 chiefs attended the meeting at Albany as delegates. At this meeting the Iroquois agreed to cease their attacks on the Virginia remnants.

In 1705 they had four towns, with 200.

In 1781 they occupied the reservation they still hold—a few hundred acres in a bend of the Pamunkey river.

In 1900 there were about 600 in four communities.

Pamunkey 140 on a small State reservation, Pamunkey River, King William County.

Mattaponi 50 on a small reserve.

Chickahominy 220 on Chickahominy River in New Kent and Charles City Counties.

Nansemond 180 near Portsmouth, Norfolk Co.

They do not vote or pay taxes, but still present the Governor of Virginia with an annual tribute of game in token of former surrender.

